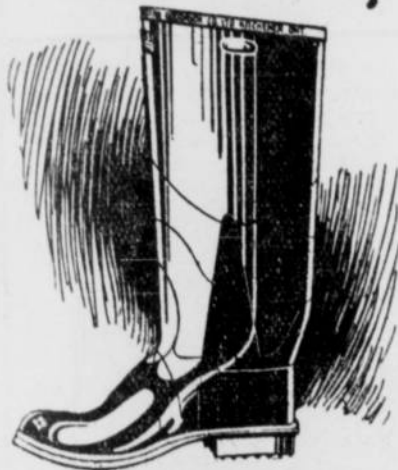


# SPRING

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Rubber Footwear  
CANADIAN GOODRICH CO. LIMITED  
KITCHENER, CANADA

## Our Ottawa Letter

Robb budget provides for tax reductions but makes no changes in tariff—  
Independent groups voice dissatisfaction—Liberal-  
Progressives demand reduction next year  
By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., February 22.—Undoubtedly the feature of the session to date has been the Robb budget and the so-far somewhat tentative, and more or less half-hearted criticism offered thereto by the official Conservative opposition, and the groups who sit on the opposition side. Hon. James Robb, it may be stated, is somewhat of an artist in the matter of gauging the opinion of the masses, and on this, and another occasion has brought down a budget calculated to appeal to the so-called common people. Last session he introduced and carried through a program of tariff and taxation reduction which was appreciated by practically everyone in the Dominion, and which, probably, was more than anything else responsible for the election of the King government back to power. This year there are reductions in taxation, calculated also to be fairly popular. But there are no reductions in the tariff.

For that reason Mr. Robb and the party of which he is minister can calculate upon probably one of the heaviest majorities in favor of a budget which has been granted since Confederation. The best that Hon. R. B. Bennett, official Conservative financial critic, with all his abilities for that task, could do on the afternoon of the budget announcement was to congratulate Mr. Robb upon having retained that only weapon with which other nations could be clubbed into a reasonable bargain with respect to trade—namely the weapon of a protective tariff; to deplore the fact that treaties entered into between the Dominion and other countries (including Australia and New Zealand), had not resulted in any favorable balance of trade to Canada; and to put forward a highly interesting plan for the funding, and ultimate paying off of the national debt, by forcing banks, and life insurance companies to invest a portion of their profits in a 4 per cent. Canadian debenture. Mr. Bennett was eloquent, but academic.

### The Tax Reductions

After announcing in his budget an estimated surplus of revenues over ordinary expenditure of \$31,000,000 odd for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$31,000,000 in the net debt, Mr. Robb declared that he was in a position to lighten the burdens of direct taxation by the not unsubstantial sum of \$27,000,000.

The minister first of all proposed a flat cut all round of 10 per cent. in the income tax. In order to compute the amount he has to pay on this year's assessment all the taxpayer has to do is to make out his estimate as before, and deduct 10 per cent. from it. The matter is simple.

There is also a straight cut of 20 per cent. in the sales tax on all commodities affected by it. That is, the rate has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. This is immediately in effect.

The excise tax on matches has been reduced by 25 per cent., a reduction which will not be very appreciable even to the heavy smoker.

Exemption from the stamp tax on cheques have been increased from \$5.00 to \$10. In future all cheques etc., over \$10 bear a flat rate of two cents. This is effective on July 1.

The stamp tax on overdrafts, and advances has been abolished, so that practically all of the so-called nuisance taxes have now been wiped out.

The special War Revenue Act has been amended to make it clear that printers are liable to the sales tax on their product.

### No Tariff Changes

The above sets forth briefly the comparatively brief proposals of the minister of finance. As has been said before, there are no changes in the tariff. In explaining this fact Mr. Robb said:

"In April last an advisory board on tariff was created. Since then the board has been instructed to investigate and report on 52 applications for tariff

changes. Of these applications one was sent by my immediate predecessor in office, the balance by myself. The board has proven to be a popular tribunal, but has only been operating a few months. The holding of numerous public hearings, and the making of intensive investigations have taken much time, and, as certain of the applications are interlocking enquiries, are not yet completed. Everything considered it has appeared to my colleagues and myself the part of wisdom to propose no changes in the customs tariff at the present session of parliament."

### Mr. Coote's Amendment

Independent members early expressed suspicion of the budget, and on Monday morning a conference was called at which there were present the U.F.A., straight Progressive, and Labor groups. The result of that conference was during the afternoon expressed, at the conclusion of an able speech by Coote, of MacLeod, in an amendment which was as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'That' be struck out, and the following substituted therefore:

"Whilst recognizing the advisability of certain minor changes proposed, this House regrets that the budget as presented by the honorable minister of finance contains no effective provision for the reduction of the high cost of living in-so-far as such is due to the protective tariff:

"That the budget shows a further departure from the principle of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay:

"And further that no systematic effort is being made to reduce our national debt, the interest on which absorbs so large a proportion of the revenues of the Dominion."

In support of the amendment Mr. Coote argued strongly that the income tax was one of the most equitable and most easily collected of any tax. He contended that if the minister continued to decrease it the income tax would be out of existence in 10 years, while the war debt would not be retired for a century. "We cannot," he further stated, "allow the tariff board to become an excuse for inaction on the part of the government, and the seeming indisposition to carry out that policy as expressed on their platform, and in the utterances of their leader, and the members of the party generally."

In the opinion of Mr. Coote reductions in the income tax were not popular among the agriculturists of the Dominion.

J. Allison Glenn, Marquette, served notice on the government that unless an explicit promise were given that the Liberal policy of tariff reduction would be continued in 1928, the Progressive-Liberals would vote for the Coote amendment to the budget. By this action the Progressive-Liberals have put the issue up to the government.

### Malcolm Defends the Budget

It fell to the lot of Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, to reply to the speech embodying the amendment. Mr. Malcolm is a manufacturer of furniture, which enjoys a protection of 30 per cent. Personally he is not apparently afraid of competition for the simple reason that he has a pride in the quality which his firm turns out. His speech, from the standpoint of conciseness, clearness of argument, comprehensiveness, and moderation was one of the best which has been heard in the House for many a day. He replied to the critics, and at the same time embellished the unadorned utterance of Mr. Robb. Dealing with the income tax he declared that, by reason of last session's reductions over 75,000 people had been exempted from its incidence, and that only 120,000 now paid. In his opinion it was only fair that now the 120,000 should get a bit of relief. He cited

Turn to Page 70

## The New Easy Way To Have Beautiful Waxed Floors



Interior decorators agree that the beauty of a room depends largely on the beauty of its floor. There is a floor finish which has withstood the wear and tear of centuries—the waxed finish in the beautiful castles and palaces of Europe. Perfectly preserved, this waxed wood mellows and glows with the years. You can easily have this same beautiful finish on your floors.

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Waxed floors, besides being beautiful and distinctive, have many practical advantages. They do not show scratches or heel-prints—are not slippery—and traffic spots can be easily re-waxed as they show wear, without going over the entire floor. Then, too, waxed floors are economical—they eliminate costly refinishing every year or two.

The new easy way to wax floors and linoleum is with Johnson's Liquid Wax, applied with a Johnson Wax Mop and polished with a Johnson Weighted Brush.

## \$6.75 Floor Polishing Outfit for \$5.00

This Outfit Consists of:

1 Quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax.....	\$1.50
1 Johnson's Wax Mop.....	1.50
1 Johnson's Weighted Polishing Brush..	3.50
1 Johnson's Book on Home Beautify- ing .....	.25
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### A Saving of \$1.75!

This offer is good at department, drug, grocery, hardware, and paint stores. If your dealer cannot furnish the outfit—write us for the name of the nearest dealer who can. If you already have a mop—you can get the Weighted Brush, a quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax and the 25c Book for \$3.50—a saving of \$1.75. Or any of these articles may be purchased separately.



Ask for a FREE copy of the Johnson Book on Home Beautifying at your best paint or hardware store. Or, write us for a copy—FREE and postpaid.

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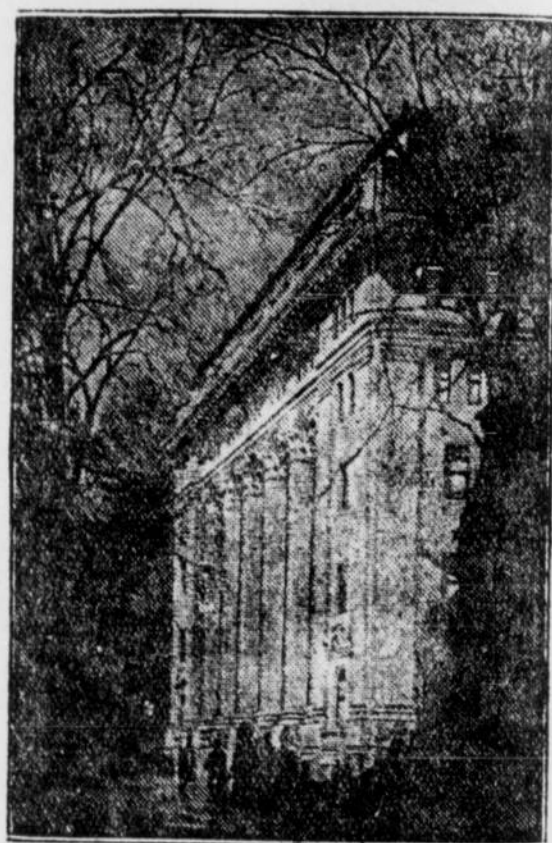


# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

## A TOWER OF STRENGTH

### 1926

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	\$1,256,490,000
An Increase of	\$235,393,000
New Assurances Paid For	265,889,000
An Increase of	\$72,412,000
Total Income	78,972,000
An Increase of	\$9,825,000
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	38,576,000
Total Payments Since Organization	257,816,000
Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies	11,000,000
Surplus over all Liabilities and Contingency Reserve	34,011,000
An Increase of	\$5,371,000
ASSETS at December 31, 1926	345,251,000
An Increase of	\$42,195,000



*Dividends to Policyholders  
increased for  
seventh successive year*

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA



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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

## ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## The Bracken Government's Record

**W**HEN the Bracken administration took over the government of Manitoba on August 8, 1922, the province was going in the hole at the rate of nearly \$5,000 a day. When Hon. John Bracken, in his capacity of provincial treasurer, delivered his budget speech on February 14, 1927, he was able to announce a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$600,388 for the last fiscal year. He also announced tax reductions as follows:

1. Removal of the succession duties tax on bequests to charitable institutions.

2. Removal of the amusements tax on tickets of 25 cents or less to places of amusement, and the removal altogether of the tax on admissions to chautauquas, toboggan slides, musical recitals, picnics and amateur athletics.

3. Reduction of the general tax on property (supplementary levy) by 37½ per cent. for the year 1927, or from two mills to one-and-a-quarter mills.

4. Reduction in the income tax for the same year by approximately 20 per cent.

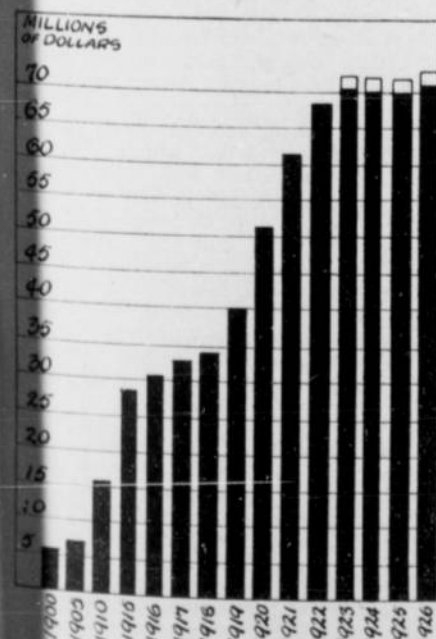
5. Provision for the application of future surpluses toward the reduction of the supplementary revenue tax and the income tax in the proportion respectively of 80 per cent. and 20 per cent. of such surpluses.

Just how the province got into the condition of financial chaos in which the present administration found it and how, in four fiscal years, the present sound financial position has been achieved, should be of interest to everyone in Western Canada who takes an active interest in matters of government.

### The Mortgage on the Farm

The common practice in most countries has been to borrow money for capital investments. Manitoba has been no exception. The growth of the provincial debt is illustrated below. It made a rapid and steady increase from 1900 to 1923. During the last three years the government has been able to halt this growth and the funded debt, at the end of the last fiscal year, stood at about \$73,000,000.

Of this amount \$42,000,000 is invested in revenue-bearing enterprises.

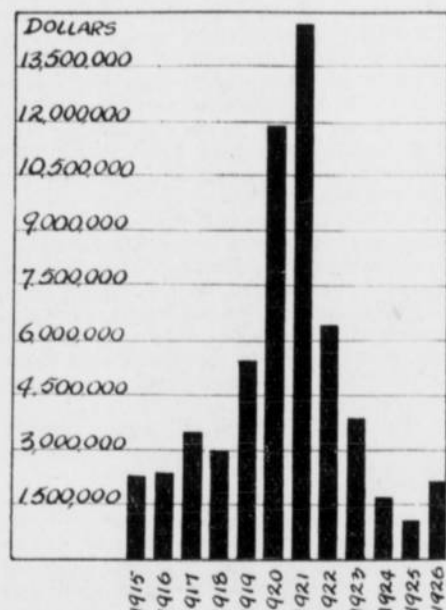


Note how the increase has been halted in the last four years. The debt now stands at \$73,882,802. The spaces at the top of the last four columns represent borrowings to cover previous deficits.

*Manitoba's finances put in order---Debt increases halted---Deficits replaced by surpluses---Tax reductions made possible---Sound policies inaugurated*

By R. D. COLQUETTE

This leaves the net debt standing at \$30,860,270. The slight increase in the last four years includes \$1,948,160 borrowed to pay off previous deficits. In addition to this the net debt has been increased \$2,047,186 during that time, principally for roads, the Brandon and Selkirk mental hospital buildings and the parliament building grounds. Net annual expenditures on capital account reached a peak in 1921 of nearly \$13,000,000. In 1926 capital expendi-



Gross Expenditures on Capital Account 1915-26. In 1921 they totalled \$14,517,261; in 1926, \$2,124,342.

tures totalled \$1,365,290, over half of which was for installing the automatic telephone system in Winnipeg which carries itself.

### Sinking Funds Provided

Until three years ago no provision had been made for paying off any of the indebtedness of the province out of current revenue. Since then in each long-time refunding or new issue a clause has been inserted for the provision of a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. per year. This, if continued and allowed to accumulate at 4½ per cent., will retire the debts to which it relates in 53 years from the date of their commencement. A sinking fund has also been provided to retire in 20 years the debentures issued to fund the deficits that had accumulated up to 1922. The estimates this year provide for \$219,374.71 for sinking fund purposes. New debentures issued this year for refunding purposes were issued subject to taxation by the province. Many of the old issues were tax free.

Out of total expenditures of \$10,269,868, in 1926, over \$4,000,000 or about 40 per cent. was for interest and sinking fund charges. This comes to the tidy sum of \$11,000 a day, and in itself is substantial proof of the wisdom of providing adequate sinking funds which in the process of time will relieve the province of such a terrific burden.

In 1921, the last full 12-month

accounting period before the administration assumed control, it cost \$19,971 a day to run the province, and in 1926, \$17,010 a day, omitting interest and sinking fund charges in both cases. This means that in the latter year it cost \$2,961 less a day than in 1921, with the omissions noted. Including these items the costs were \$29,510 a day in 1921, and \$28,136 in 1926, a saving of \$1,374 a day. But in the latter comparison it must be remembered that in 1926 sinking funds were being provided for the gradual retiral of the debt. The former comparison is therefore nearer to the actual facts of the case.

### Telephones Now Pay Their Way

Most important of the business enterprises in which the government is engaged is the Manitoba Telephone System. On April 30, the system was capitalized at \$19,427,473.32, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the last five years. In 1921, the loss sustained in operating the telephones was \$538,438.24 which, added to previous deficits, made a total of \$884,805.43. In the year ending November 30, 1926, an operating profit of \$203,030.47 was recorded. That this was due chiefly to economies of operation is shown by the fact that in the latter year operating and maintenance costs were \$1,687,809 compared with \$2,265,332.39 in 1921, a reduction of \$577,523.39, whereas there had been an increase of 1,715 in the number of phones installed.

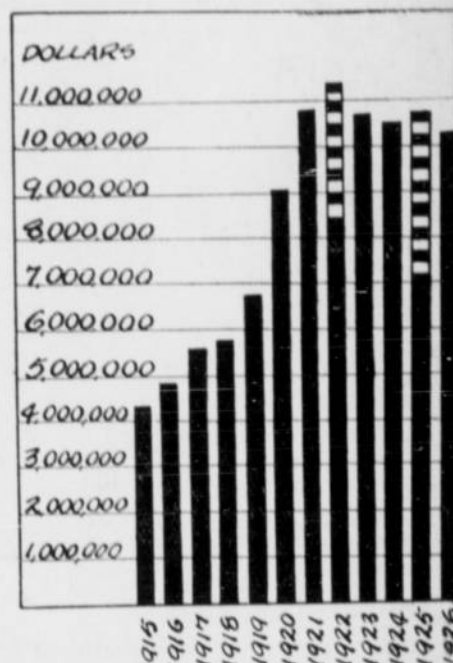
As the accumulated deficits were all taken out of replacement reserves and as the system still owes this account \$615,848 it is felt by the government that a reduction in charges is not yet advisable. The provincial end, as distinguished from the city end of the system, is not paying its way by \$300,000 a year, though even at that the city of Winnipeg has cheaper rates than any nearby city. In St. Paul, for instance, a business phone costs \$126 a year compared with \$51 for Winnipeg, while house phones in the two cities cost \$76 and \$36 respectively. Manitoba's long distance service is the cheapest in Canada.

### Provincial Banks and Credits

During the regime of the former government the provincial savings office has shown great expansion. In 1921 the deposits totalled \$3,207,062.83 in 8,052 accounts. In 1926 deposits had increased to \$14,869,658.23, and the number of accounts to 35,166.

The Farm Loans Association weathered the depression in good shape, and on April 30 last, had on its books 3,175 active loans, the principal of which was \$7,586,614.76. Last year the interest rate, which had been raised from six to seven per cent. in 1921, was reduced to 6½ per cent. Over \$1,000,000 worth of land has come into the hands of the association of which \$427,179.73 worth has been resold and \$509,688.21 worth leased. On April 30 the total to the credit of profit and loss account was \$211,313.38.

In 1917, Manitoba launched her famous and costly Rural Credit Scheme. For a variety of causes, many of which should have been foreseen and prevented, most of the societies were

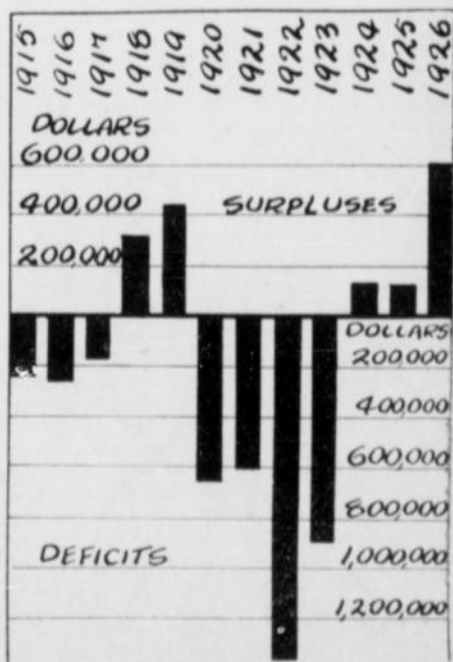


### Annual Expenditures on Current Account

The running expenses of the government. The black column for 1922 represents a nine month term and for 1925 an eight month term. The blocks represent estimates for the balance of the year made by the comptroller general.

ghastly failures. The Bracken government, when it came into power, inherited the wreckage of the system, and had to shoulder the responsibility of salvaging as much of it as possible. Fifty of the 74 societies are now in the hands of the administrator, six additional ones being taken over during the last fiscal year. During the last year of the former administration the principal of loans outstanding was increased by \$439,998.49. In each of the four completed accounting periods since the new administration took hold the total principal of loans outstanding has been reduced, the total decrease for the four years being \$805,314.53. On April 30, 1926, the amount still outstanding was \$2,191,659.24. The policy of the government is to carefully grant small, urgently necessary and amply secured

Turn to Page 46

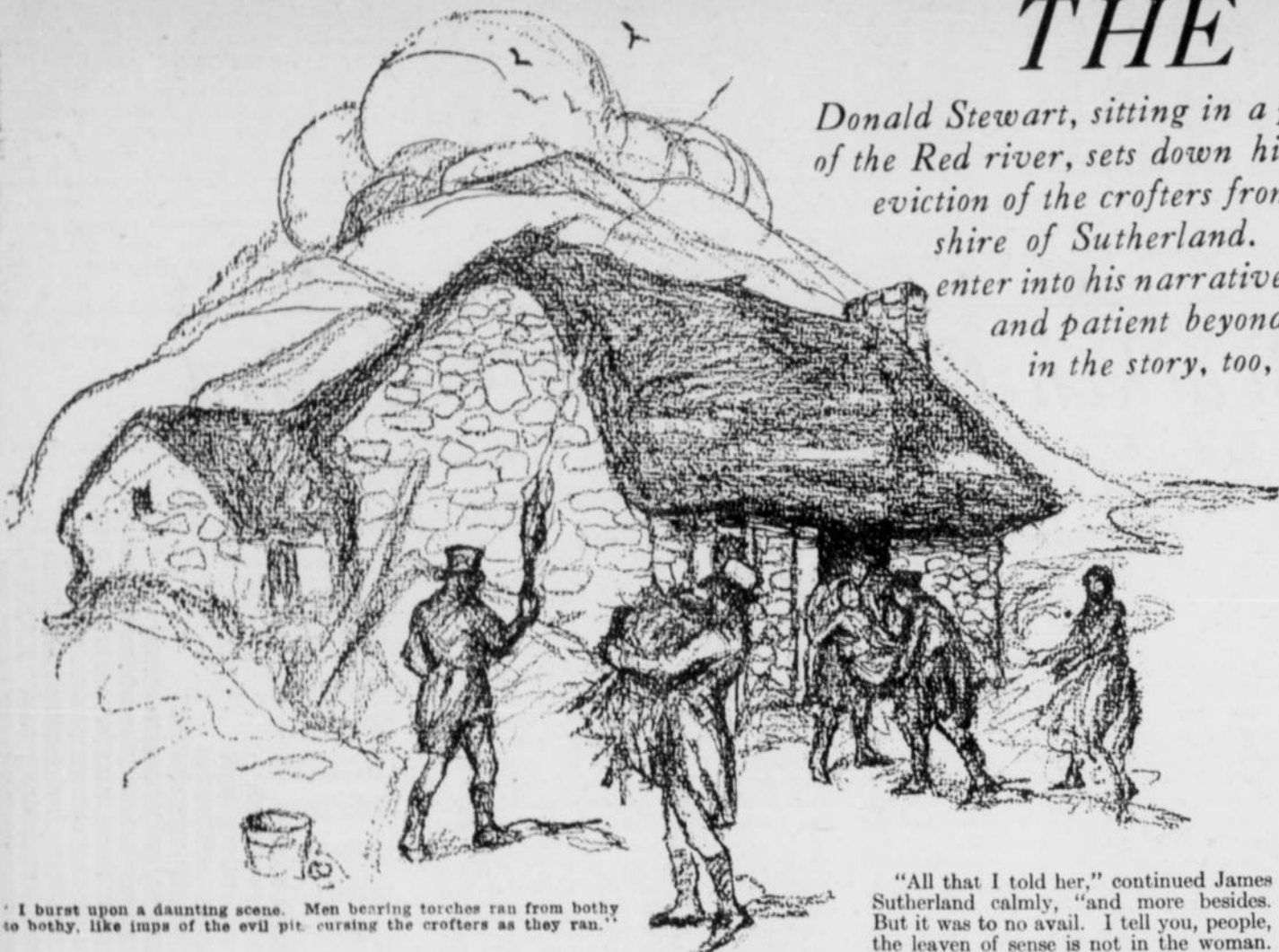


Deficits and Surpluses on Current Account 1922, nine month term; 1925, eight month term. The 1926 surplus has made tax reductions possible. The fiscal year now ends on April 30.



# THE MEN OF

Donald Stewart, sitting in a pioneer's cabin on the banks of the Red river, sets down his recollections of the cruel eviction of the crofters from Kildonan in the Scottish shire of Sutherland. Stark and terrible things enter into his narrative, but his kinsfolk were brave and patient beyond all telling. There is a grain in the story, too, and in her flowers the finest qualities of the women in Lord Selkirk's colony.



I burst upon a daunting scene. Men bearing torches ran from bothy to bothy, like imps of the evil pit, cursing the crofters as they ran.

## CHAPTER I

### THE FLIGHT OF THE CROFTERS

THE night had fallen down on the Strath of Kildonan. It was the month of March,—ever cold and blashy in the Shire of Sutherland, and a snell wind blew in from the sea, which heaved yeastily in the thin moonlight. Through the door of our shieling, when it opened to admit the folk who were gathering around our peat fire, came the quavering bleating of new-born lambs in near-by buchts,—the plaintive crying that shepherds hear when dwinning lambs dunt cold noses into the scanty bags of scraggy, starving ewes. Pasturage was never plentiful in the Strath, but in the month of March, in the year 1813, the hillsides were utterly desolated. Where snow did not smear the brae-faces, the assiduous agents of the Duchess of Sutherland had fired the bent till no green spot remained, and even the whaups, which nested early had retired to the higher solitudes of the hills. Well I remember how my father, with averted eyes but deft hands,—and all the while cursing the new landlords by the Dogs of Lorn, slit the throats of our few gangling lambs that spring, so that the mothers of them could be the easier driven to market.

But on the inside of our shieling door, on the night of which I speak, all was snug enough. The peat fire glozed redly, the blue reek curling up to the vent in the roof, where it was whisked away as if by a giant's fan. The cruise-light burned cheerily, over in the corner at the bed-foot my mother sat spinning, and such stools as our shieling afforded sat warmly by the hearth-stone. The people of the Strath were gathering round my father that night. As I say, it was the year when alien landlords made good their threat, oft-heard but scarce believed by the crofters, to clear the glen of its struggling inhabitants. Once started, the harsh business of evicting was carried out with cruel efficiency. Very few of the crofters but owed rent to the Duchess of Sutherland, lately come to our country, and such were evicted, according to the letter of the law, from their poor holdings. These unhappy hill-folk knew little of the busy world out-by, and, like homeless tykes, remained in the Strath, to be fed by their neighbours by day, and stealing back to their cold hearthstones under cover of night. The agents of the Duchess, however, were not to be thus thwarted, and the emptied shielings were given to the flames, leaving their former tenants to the charity of their more fortunate neighbours.

Among the latter was my father, who, by natural shrewdness, and uncommon skill at shepherding, was able to meet the term-day without defaulting. So, in

those stark days, the withie was never across our door, for stern man though he was, my father was a good neighbour. Forbye, he hated, with a cold, steady hate that sat quiet in the very vitals of him, the town-bred men who, with their parchment and wax, harried our kith and kin across the face of the Strath.

One by one the men of Kildonan gathered at our fire, but little was said, for most of them were homeless, and of these but few were accustomed to our fireside, and not ready with the talk in the presence of my father, who had the name of being thoughtful. In all, eleven men sat uneasily in the peat smoke,—William Finlay, John Cooper, Magness Isbister, William Wallace, Duncan MacDonald, Thomas McKim, John McLennan, Dugald MacBeath, Ian MacKellar, Duncan MacCallum (or MacCallum Mhor,\* as he was more commonly called) and James Sutherland. All of them, excepting the last-named, were dispossessed crofters. James Sutherland was a carpenter, and he was held in notable respect on account of his uncommon knowledge of the mathematics, and his skill as a catechist. Uncommonly tall and stout-thewed were these kilted men; courage, patience, and sagacity were writ deep into their grim, anxious faces.

My father was the first to speak. "Campbell Mhor, he will not likely be here," he said. "His woman was taken down this afternoon, and Campbell Mhor he has gone for the skilful woman."

"Tis so," said William Finlay. "I heard the groans of his woman as I passed the shieling."

"Ay," answered my father, "the women of the Campbells labour long and sorely, and the weans will aye come at the mouth of the morning."

There was silence for a while, except for the sound of my mother at her wheel, and then my father spoke again: "You have seen the Duchess, Sutherland?"

"I have done that same," replied James Sutherland, "but there is no reason in the woman. Her mind is set against us. 'Your Grace,' I said, 'will surely consider the feelings of your old tenantry. These hills are dear to us. Our forefathers dwelt here in the Earl's time, and if the need arose, we would carry the fiery cross for you, even as our fathers carried it for him.'"

"The woman laughed in my face! 'Tell your people,' she said, 'that the assurance of their loyalty is pleasant hearing, but of little value unless the rents go with it.'"

"The haughty bitch!" broke in John Cooper, his peat-smoked face working convulsively. "Well she knows that the corn has rotted black for two years on end."

\*Big MacCallum.

"All that I told her," continued James Sutherland calmly, "and more besides. But it was to no avail. I tell you, people, the leaven of sense is not in the woman. 'The Earl,' I said to her, 'was lenient with us at times, but the rents always came in.' 'Don't talk to me about the Earl,' says she. 'The Earl did this, and the Earl did that! I care not what the Earls did. Well I know that had they been firmer with their crofters, their affairs had been in better order.'"

"That may be," I replied, "but the Earls were well loved here in the Strath."

"What said the Oinseach (female fool) to that?" queried my father sharply.

"Tis better passed over, Ewen," answered James Sutherland. "I tell you the woman shames the blood that flows in her veins. She has dwelt too long in Babylon."

"But what said she?" again queried my father, for he was ever one to stick to his point.

"Well, if you will have it," went on the catechist, "she waved her fan till the thing broke, and cried at me: 'You are an insolent lot, for all your meekness of mouth. I will have no more dallyings with you. Tell your people to clear themselves, their children, and their chattels from my holdings,—and at once.'"

"I will do that same, Madam," I said, "though 'tis a pitiful task you have laid upon me." And with that I bade her a civil farewell, but she paid no heed to me,—standing there by the Earl's chair biting her lip like a chidden child."

A profound silence followed the rendering of Sutherland's report. My mother no longer whirled the wheel, but sat with her head drooped forward and her quick hands lying idle in her lap.

James Sutherland spoke again. "It is the end of the road, people. We are to be driven forth with the rest like stots to the March market. God keep us! The Strath will know us no more. I have seen this coming. The old days are gone. Kindness, for which the old Earls were namely, is no more among these hills. Strathnaver is wiped out. Not a township remains. I saw Sellars put the torch to Ceann-na-Coille, where I was born. Grumb-mhor is burned to the ground. Nought but reeking ashes remain of Achmhillidh, Dalmalarn, Sgall, Ealan a Challaigh, Langall, Coile an Kian, Rossal, Dalvina, Achphris, and Totachan. Sellars is boasting that Kildonan will fare worse than Strathnaver,—and like enough he will make good his boast, for we have no friends. Even our Ministers have forsaken us."

"Save godly Mr. Sage," said my father quietly. "Save godly Mr. Sage," repeated the catechist. "He alone has dared to cry from his pulpit: 'If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I shall surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot.'"

"Tis all truth that you speak, Sutherland," said my father slowly, and being ever a practical man, he added: "We

cannot stay here to rot on the shore, and we cannot go South. There is nothing for us there but beggary, or drudgery under the roofs of manufactories. I am for going to this country called Assiniboia, of which the Lord Selkirk of Galloway speaks."

"He that flits loses much!" muttered Thomas McKim in a moody voice.

"A sound old-word, McKim," went on my father, "but flit we must. Then why not to Lord Selkirk's domain, where there is good land for the taking? Others have gone before us."

"So I have heard," said Magness Isbister hopefully, "but Sellars, the agent of the Countess-Duchess, tells me that the country is a wilderness peopled by murderous savages."

"Curse his eyes," ejaculated my father with a harshness not usual with him. "And curse his name, for 'tis a name that will stink as long as heather grows in the Highlands. 'Tis the name of an oppressor of women and weans. 'Tis the name of a coward. God blast the breed,—root, stem, and branch!"

And no man demurred at my father's sudden and unwonted vehemence, for in good truth the name of the new agent of the Duchess was greatly hated throughout the broad Shire of Sutherland.

"I have seen the prospectus issued by the Lord Selkirk," said James Sutherland, "and if it be half true, Assiniboia is a land of promise indeed, with black soil seven feet deep and no stones, wood in abundance, fish and game for the catching, and great stretches of grass as thick as heather before the spring burning."

"And Red Indian savages to murder the women and bairns," said my mother suddenly, and all looked at her sharply.

"Hush, M'eadail!" (my treasure), said my father. "Tis lies, and black lies, that are told in the Inverness Journal by folk who hide their names. 'Tis like enough that Red Indians abide in the territory. They travel about in clans, and fight with the dirk."

"They will be neighbourly enough to us, whatever," observed Ian McKellar.

"If they fight with the dirk," said MacCallum Mhor, deliberately, in the tone of one stating a plain fact, "they will bother us but little. A Red Indian is no more fearsome than a red Highland ranting over the heather."

And all looked at MacCallum Mhor and nodded their heads appreciatively. MacCallum Mhor of Borobal was a giant of a man, with great sinewy arms like the thighs of a bull, and massive hands that were covered to the nails with blue-black hair. On the hills the previous year, he was attacked by a mad bull, and in plain sight of peat-cutters who came hurrying over the slippery heather to his aid, he came to grips with the roaring beast, murderous horn held in each hand. There, with the tawny bull rearing and wrenching and slashing with his front feet, MacCallum Mhor braced his mighty body, and twisted the bull's head so that it fell over on its side. Then, quick as forked lightning, a dirk flashed high in the air,—and once again. When the peat-cutters, wet with fear, came panting to the scene, a dead bull, with its eyes starting from his head, and blood oozing from two punctures between its ribs, lay on the heather, and MacCallum Mhor was wiping his dirk on its quivering flank. A substantial man was MacCallum Mhor,—and the problem of the Strath when in his cups, particularly if his father chanced to be away driving sheep. For at such times, though a peasant man ordinarily, the man from Borobal

\*An allusion to the poisonous letters, "Highlander," that originated in the Chamber of the North-West Company at Montreal, and which gave Assiniboia a bad name indeed. J. H. McC.



# KILDONAN

By J. H. McCULLOCH

was boisterous and quarrelsome, and none but my father could strive with him to any purpose.

But Red Indians or no, the men who sat in the peat-reek that night were keen about Assiniboia, for indeed far-off lands look green at all times, but wondrously look green to the landless and oppressed. And so the talk went round about the Land of Promise, and the man from Galloway who talked the two talks, and who, alone among the landlords of Scotland, proffered a helping hand to the homeless Highlanders.

"Put a tune on her," said my father at last, handing his pipes to Duncan MacDonald, and the roof of our shieling seemed like to lift as Duncan set himself to the tuning. "The Glen Is Mine" was the *piobaireachd*\* he played, and when his finger dwelt long on the deep note, which is namely for the pride of possession, my mother dropped her head forward and I saw the tears drop fast upon her folded hands. And when Duncan ended his tune, he handed the warm pipes back to my father, who put them away without a word, which was a notable thing to do among men who were wont to pass the pipes from one to the other. And only my mother spoke, and I mind her words as if she had spoken them yesterday. "Play it no more in the Strath, Duncan," she said, "for it's the *Uiseag* (syklark) that will sing it now."

After that such as had bothies to bide in went home, and the others slept in our byre, which opened from our kitchen. James Sutherland was the last to go, and with a finger on the door-sneek, he turned to my father and said: "Tis a sad day for the Strath, Ewen, but it is the hand of fate, and we must go." And my father said nothing at all, but stood looking out at the sky, which even then glozed redly here and there as the remaining townships of Kildonan, before the torches of Sellars and his men, went smooing upwards into the lift.

## CHAPTER II

### AN ENCOUNTER WITH PATRICK SELLARS

The following evening found my father and James Sutherland in earnest consultation at our peat-fire. Observing which, I took the road to the Sutherland shieling, which nestled prettily among the hazel trees half a mile up the strath. As I wended my way thereto, by private short-cuts mainly, I passed the *larachs* (ruins) of townships, some of them still reeking. Through the murk I could see shadowy figures moving about the ashes, but upon my approach these figures disappeared speedily among the trees by the burnside, for these homeless crofters were being ruthlessly dealt with as trespassers in the glens where they were reared. Back and forth across the Strath came the bellowing of starving cattle-beasts, a chorus mournful enough to make Pales weep. The wrath of God had seemingly descended upon the fair Parish of Kildonan. Indeed the parish ministers, surely as fashionless a pack of mortals as ever found sanctuary in Sutherlandshire, expounded that grim but convenient doctrine from their pulpits. The crofters were without spokesmen, yet there was much to be said on their side. They had the notion that they enjoyed a hereditary right to their holdings. These folk were products of the kindly old feudal system, when rents were paid, as often as not, with the claymore and Lochaber axe. Thus the rhyme, a copy of which came into my hands some years back:

When I was young, a thoughtless lad,  
Along the banks of 'Naver,  
Soldiering was then the trade  
That got us lands and favour.  
Then Angus and Ronald, and Iver and Donald,  
Had mutton and beef of flavour,  
Had sheep and wool, and pantries full,  
And dainties sweet of savour.

But soon, Alas! it came to pass,  
That sheep got high in favour,  
The lady grand, that claimed our land,  
Was led by Factor Slave-her!  
Then Angus and Ronald, and Iver and Donald,  
Who'd fight and die to save her,  
The big music\* of the bagpipe,—usually a stately theme greatly elaborated.

In sad dismay, were forced away,  
From 'Donnan, 'Shin, and 'Naver.

Twenty thousand, 'long the shore,  
'Mongst rocks and moors are starving.  
Without a prospect any more  
To rise by their deserving!  
While trampled o'er they're by a score,  
Who all the power reserving,  
Of hoarding princely wealth in store  
As clear to all observing.

The conquests of Cromwell, and the melancholy issue of the rebellion of 1715, had not yet disillusioned the people of these tranquil Straths. The only landlords they had knowledge of were the old chieftains, and the ancient connexions, at the time of which I write, had not yet worn away. So my folk, and others with them, argued that they had won the right to their holdings by fighting for them. It was an argument with much reason in it, but it carried pitifully little weight with the Earl of Stafford and the young heiress of Sutherland, who had, in good truth, been reared far from Zion. These two hedonists dragged a proud name in the dirt, and all the heetical charity that now flows from Dunrobin Castle will not cleanse the fair banner of the old Sutherland lands of the red blot that was put upon it in the stark days of the evictions.

The sheep from the lowlands were driving the crofters from the braefaces of Sutherlandshire. Three sheep could clip a fat living from the outfields and braefaces where only one black cattle-beast could thrive, and the shepherds from the South far outbid the crofters for the land they lived on. The jingle of Southern money was too much for the new lairds (though even now, by all accounts, the new tenants are doing no better at term day than the crofters did) and so the factors and their minions set about the grim business of driving out the tenantry. Even so, much bitterness and suffering could have been avoided had the Countess-Duchess chosen kindly men to carry out her callous injunctions. But Patrick Sellars her factor was utterly ruthless, with no pity in him for man or beast. Men hissed his name through their teeth, and for many a day bairns covered close to their mothers' skirts at the mention of his name. I had never laid eyes on the persecutor, except from a distance, but on this night of which I write I was to learn more of him.

As I threaded my way through the dense hazel growth by the burn side, I became aware of a red glare ahead, and as I stopped to observe it the wailing of women and the cursing of men came plainly to my ears. Running like a deer, I came at length to the township of Badinloggin, which, as I had guessed, had just been set afire by Sellars and his men. I burst in upon a daunting scene. Men, bearing torches, ran from bothy to bothy, like imps of the evil pit, cursing the crofters as they ran. Women wailed, and children whined in terror as the flames greedily swept the thatching. The menfolk of the little township seemed owed and dumbfounded by the determined activities of the burners, and stood impotently beside their women and children. Suddenly a great cry went up as William Chisholm, a spoonmaker by trade (and a feckless but decent man), rushed forward into the firelight. The poor man ran straight to Sellars, crying distractedly: "Save my mother! She is bedridden in our bothy yonder." But Sellars pushed the puny man aside roughly, and ordered his men to put their torches under the thatch of the Chisholm bothy. Hardened as they were, the men hesitated, and this enraged the factor. "Put the torch to the hovel, and let the old bitch roast," he shouted, advancing upon his men threateningly. But even yet his men hesitated, and as they covered uncertainly before their master I dashed forward and confronted him.

"You'll not be burning the old woman," I shouted in his face, and I made ready to fly at him with my bare hands.

"'Tis the Stewart whelp," exclaimed Sellars with a great oath. Then, advancing upon me with his hand lifted to strike me, he roared: "Get back to your bed, kilted brat, while you have a bed to lie on. And tell your meddlesome father

that Patrick Sellars is keeping the best bonfires till the last of the burnings."

"Tell him yourself," I cried. "You are a great coward, and you have left our shieling to the last because you are afraid of my father. Well you know that he has sworn to break you in two if you put foot across our doorway."

The wailing people had gathered behind me, agape at my outspokenness.

"Stoutly spoken, Donald, and 'tis the sore spot you touched. 'Twill take a better man than Patrick Sellars to turn Ewen Stewart out of doors."

It was the voice of our Minister that uttered the words, and upon being confronted by the Reverend Mr. Sage, the Factor cast a hurried look about him, as if he feared an attack, turned his back upon me, and strode away to his sullen men, bellowing the while like a bull of Bashan. Meantime, the bedridden woman had been rescued from the Chisholm bothy, and the Gaelic curses that she put upon the retreating form of the factor were most notable, and long remembered in Kildonan.

I tarried with the homeless ones for a while, and when the flames had spent themselves, continued on my way to the Sutherland shieling. When I got well up the braeface I looked back across the

Strath, and counted forty fires. The whole countryside seemed to be in flames. And weirdly, like a *Coronach* (funeral dirge), there came to my ears the wailing tune of *Martyrdom*, sung by the homeless ones at blasted Badinloggin downby:

*Beannaicht' gu robh gu siorruidh buan  
Ainm glormhor uasal fein  
Lionadh a ghloir gach uile thir,  
Amen, agus Amen.*

Mrs. Sutherland, a douce, tight woman in those days, opened the door to me. "It's well you dropped in, Donald," said the good woman, "for I'll be going over to see Mrs. Campbell, poor body, and you'll be company for Bess, whatever."

As she wrapped her plaid about her I told her about the sacking of Badinloggin downby, and how the heartless Sellars had ordered the roof to be burned over the head of the old Chisholm woman.

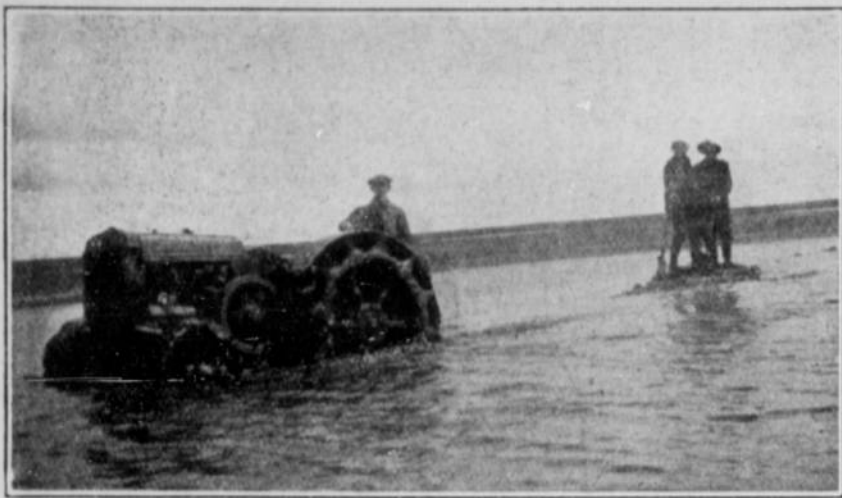
"Another township driven down to the shore," said Mrs. Sutherland sadly, "and it will soon be our turn, Donald. I dread the day. I dread it greatly, Donald, for your father and the head of this house will never go peacefully before Sellars. Blood

Turn to Page 47



"Tell him yourself," I cried, "you are a great coward, and you have left our shieling to the last because you are afraid of my father."





"Can you get on your low, wet land as early with tractors as with horses?" I asked Mr. Lewis. This photo was his answer.

## Their Tractors Pay

*A Manitoba farm where the horses are pensioners and the owners pay spot cash out of the proceeds from crops.*

By PETER MACDONALD

**T**RACTOR operators are born and not made" one is tempted to say as he looks from the auctioneer's sale bills in the village post office advertising the failure of tractor farmers and non-tractor farmers alike, and then turns to look out the window along a line fence that separates two successful farmers, one without a horse and the other without a tractor. And then your belief is confirmed when you recollect cases of men who have failed with tractors where every circumstance seemed favorable, and those others who, grubbing around among roots, in a patch which the pioneers would have used for potatoes, seem to be able to make a tractor earn dividends.

If that's true a fortunate star must have been in the ascendant whenever E. F. Lewis changed the count in his growing family. For father and three sons operating two-and-a-half-sections at Morris, Man., seem to have taken to the tractor game about as wholeheartedly as any set of men who ever walked out of a bank with a grin.

### A Convincing Performance

The Lewis boys were converted to a tractor by their first year's experience. Bought a 30-60 Hart Parr in 1909, and in that summer did 1,400 acres breaking and backsetting, their own big threshing job and two others. The total cost of repairs was three dollars. That same old tractor established something of a record. It was in service on the one farm for 14 years, averaged 1,400 acres plowing every year, spent the rest of each summer cultivating and during threshing seasons drove a 36-60 separator. A per-

formance like that requires hand, heart and ear as much in tune with its instrument as those of a master fiddler. Surely successful tractor men are born, not made.

The big tractor established the Lewis family so firmly in its new faith that in 1918 a fleet of four Fordsons replaced horses for general field work. The old 30-60 gave way to a newer model of the same make, and a John Deere now fills in the gap between the extremes of size. Ninety to 95 per cent. of the field work on the place is done by tractors. "In fact," the boys will tell you, "we have only six horses on the place, and these will never be replaced. We are just boarding them in their old age for sentimental reasons."

### Whole Acreage for Cash Crops

Pays? "Ask the income tax office," they will tell you ruefully. "In fact the most profitable half-section we have is one on which no hoof has made a mark for five years, except those which come in with the stook teams. It's this way. Everything that comes off that 320 acres is cash crop and goes into the elevator."

"How long are you going to be able to keep that sort of farming up," I queried.

"We've given that thought too," was the answer. "We have a system by which we think we will be able to hold up yields and to keep the soil at home. Confess we haven't been at it long and can't speak with certain knowledge, but our idea is to summer-fallow; grow two or three grain crops, sowing sweet clover with the last grain

crop; and in the following year turn the sweet clover under when fallowing."

It should be understood here that Morris is in the wettest corner of Manitoba. The best yields here come in years when most of the country to the west is parched by drought. On these vast plains, checkerboarded by drainage ditches, there is a slope of about one and a half feet to the mile, and frequently the water from the higher ground to the west lays on the surface delaying spring work for many days. These unfavorable spring seasons play hob with the best crop rotations a man may devise. Wherefore the uncertainty about the number of crops it is possible to take off after a summerfallow. Comes a year when the plains back from the Red River become extensive lakes. Then the field which was to have been a third crop after summerfallow isn't touched till so late that it is the part of discretion to fallow it instead of spending seed on it.

That information prompted me to ask the Lewis boys if they could get on the land in the spring as early as the men with horses. Yes and no. The horsemen actually get on the land first, but I was assured that the tractor can make a start as soon as implements will do any good. Certainly the tractor can get through as soon as it is possible to start the drill.

At this point, Louie Lewis flashed the picture on me which appears at the head of this article. "This picture was taken after wheat seeding was completed," he declares. "We had to run drainage ditches through this field in order to get the water off. At times the water was so high that the flywheel of the tractor was throwing a spray. I ask you, could you have done effective work with horses in cold water of that depth for hour after hour? Well, we got it drained and sowed it to flax. Harvested 15 bushels to the acre off it in the fall!"

### A Flax Country

Mention of flax started me off on a new scent. Grow flax and have a dirty farm; that's a maxim that goes back to the first grain farmer. And farms without livestock are not supposed to have very enviable reputations in this respect either. In answer to my query the Lewis boys assured me that flax was a favorite with them. Grow flax on 20 to 25 per cent. of their acreage every year. Premost on new land and, on account of the danger of wilt where flax follows itself so often, a wilt resistant variety from the North Dakota Agricultural College on old land.

"Then you'll confess to having the dirtiest farm in the locality," I challenged.

"Oh, no," was the surprising reply. "We reckon flax a cleaning crop for the tractor farmer. We can concentrate so much power on the field work in the spring that we can cultivate flax fields thoroughly before seeding." Ralph Lewis goes farther than that. Goes so far as to say that a tractor farmer can keep his land cleaner than a man relying on horse power.

The Red River valley is a fall plowing country. Most every piece of land intended for the drill lays black over winter. The heavy gumbo soil needs the crumbling action of frost. To get all the stubble plowed after harvest is sometimes somewhat of a power problem. Here is where the tractor counts. The Lewis family keep their big outfit driving the separator; the Fordson haul grain to market, and the John Deere spends the whole fall dragging the plows.

The grain all goes from the separator to the elevator. Part of the farm is three miles from town, and when thrashing here, two Fordsons will keep up the 36-60 separator. When at the remote end of the place, nine miles from town, all four of the Fordsons must be pressed into service. They each haul two 80 bushel loads. Occasionally the Lewises use the John Deere tractor with three 100-bushel tank loads. Elevator men demurred at having a 4,000-pound tractor go over their weigh scales, but a lot of objections can be overcome when there is business in sight.

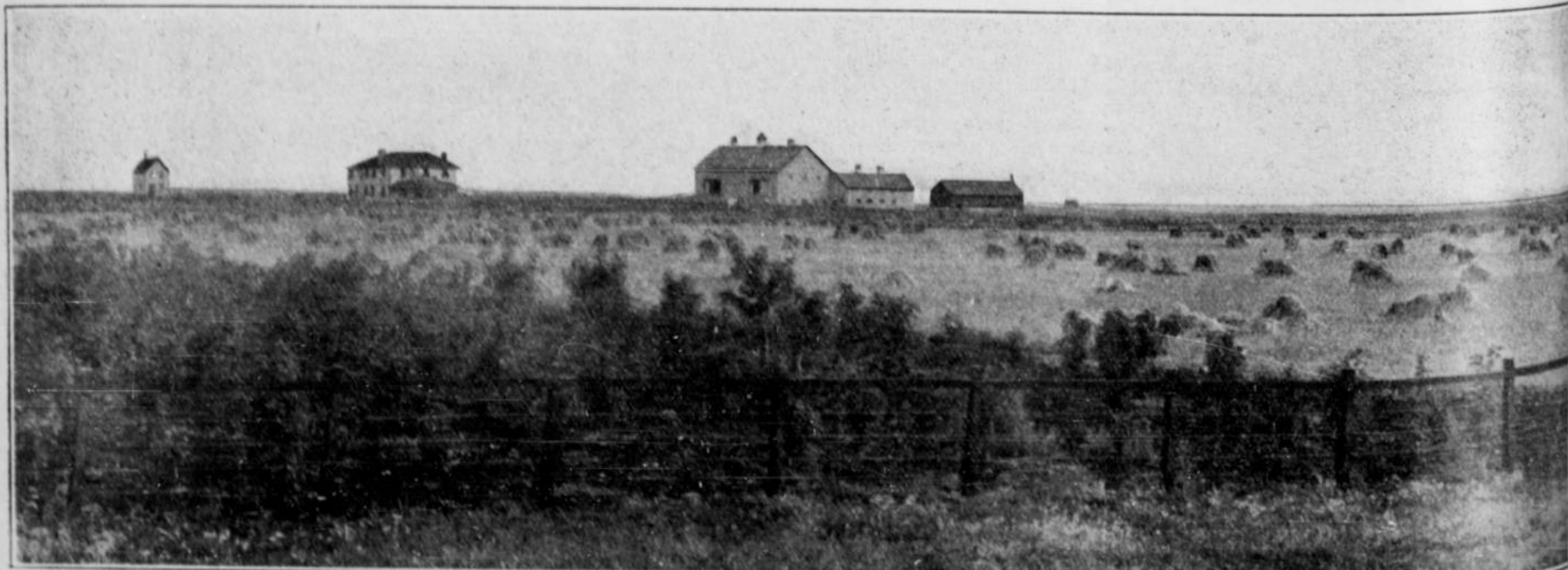
### Save on Price of Gas

There's another feature of tractor operations around Morris worth mentioning. Tractor farming is on the steady increase on these plains. So many men at it now that it has been possible to form a joint stock company to sell oil and gas retail. It has turned out to be a very profitable venture. The Lewis enterprise got its gas last year for the net price of 24 cents a gallon. Got it so cheap that they gave up using kerosene, for the difference between kerosene and gas bought through their company was not great.

Asked the boys about their labor problem, too. It's their opinion that it's just as easy to get competent help for a tractor farm as it is to get good horsemen. Might have to pay five dollars a month more perhaps, but there's this compensation—the men come back for a second year. They've never had to start with a complete new crew any spring since they have been operating the tractors.

Like all mechanically minded farmers I expected to find the Lewis boys boggling about the combine. They've definitely planned on buying one for the coming year. The risk of having their grain grade as damp sizes up about as follows: As things stand, a very large percentage of their wheat crop—they grow nothing but Durum because of rust—is graded as tough or damp now; the combine cannot make things any worse according to their reasoning. The combine works in perfectly with their extensive flax growing activities, as that grain can be left indefinitely in the field, free as it is from danger of shelling out.

If you have a prejudice against power farming you might ask some awkward questions. Do the Lewises use milk out of a tin? Does their windbreak consist of discarded machinery? "Hold on!" one might say in their defense. One set of prejudices is as good as another. Their tractors pay. That is the important criterion.



The Indian Head Experimental Farm about 1890



# Saskatchewan's Grand Old Man

ANGUS Mackay and his parents span in their combined lives a century of pioneering in Canada, for it is just one hundred years ago since the elder Mackay and the woman who later became his wife left Old Scotia to carve futures for themselves out of the Ontario bush. Traditional Scottish industry and thrift must have been strong in that family, too, for when the son moved on again in 1882, he went not with empty hands.

In 1881, Winnipeg was in the grip of a land boom. Easy fortunes were to be had overnight—so ran the gilded rumor through all the back concessions of the older province. Every adventurous youth in Ontario who could command a share of the family stocking was itching to be on his way. Angus Mackay had already reached the staid age of 42, but the germ of enthusiasm claimed him nevertheless, so he leagued himself with three neighbors and turned his face in the direction of a success far different from that of his dreams.

The argonauts of Pickering own-ship were soon to be disillusioned. Slowly their ancient locomotive toiled over the new grades of Minnesota, while the real estate craze in Winnipeg lived through its hours of crisis. At Emerson the expedition came to an abrupt halt for the Red River was in flood. Precious hours, for in the city of their destination the speculative fever was abating. Leaving a comrade to follow, Mackay pushed on with the other two, first sailing over the prairie in a scow which they found moored to the railway ties, and later by wagon travel. But the Winnipeg they set eyes on was not the Eldorado for which they had left home. The boom had "bust."

## One Gamble Supplants Another

In due time the fourth comrade joined the party, and together they took counsel. The last hope of easy gain was gone but there could be no turning back. It wasn't human nature to be willing to go back and face the I-told-you-so's. But more than that: their farm-bred eyes discerned the wealth that lay in the fat soil of the Red River Valley.

*'Saskatchewan's Grand Old Man' they call him. A well merited title. For Angus Mackay came to the Northwest Territories the day after the turning of the first sod, and for thirty years thereafter did more than any other man to fashion the agricultural practices which have brought Saskatchewan into her own*

By P. M. ABEL

company owned a solid ten-mile block around the townsite of Indian Head. Just outside of this domain the Ontario men bought eight half-sections, paying two dollars an acre for land that now sells for \$50 to \$60 an acre.

Real work on Angus Mackay's land began in the spring of '83. It was a splendid summer for breaking, and the partners urged their sweating outfits on with a relentlessness born of exultation till they had 400 acres blackened, practically all of which was sown in '84 to Red Fife wheat purchased from the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co. The first crop year was one of those magnificent growing seasons—late in starting, but broken by frequent showers, the kindly sun never far behind. Mackay thought he had never seen such a promising grain crop. If it would only commence to ripen! August passed with nights alarmingly cool. Then the first of September slipped by. And yet the wheat was far from ready to cut. The pioneers became more nervous with each passing day. They started harvest on the seventh, although Ontario experience would have had them give the grain a few days longer. On that evening the frost descended upon them and Mackay, with 4,000 bushels of feed wheat on his hands, was face to face for the first time with the need for an earlier maturing wheat, a search which was to be his main pursuit for the next 25 years.

Before field work commenced in '85, the Riel Rebellion was in full swing. Freighting outfits were in keen demand, for supplies for the field forces operating near Prince Albert and Battleford had to be carted overland from the C.P.R. main line. Pay for man and team was \$10 a day. A better proposition than growing frozen wheat, and nearly every horse owner took to the trail. The Bell farm sent 100 teams. Mackay managed to get his breaking of the previous year seeded, but to plow his 400 acre stubble field with the limited force at his disposal and get it sown early enough to escape fall frost was entirely out of the question. However, he plowed it and, in order to keep down the weeds, harrowed it occasionally as the summer progressed. Unwittingly Angus Mackay was preparing the first summer-fallow in Western Canada.

The summer of '86 was such a year as these provinces were visited with in 1918. After a few scant spring rains, sun and wind conspired to blast every living thing. Clouds vanished from the brazen dome of sky and week after week no relief came to the parched grain. Over the whole of this new country, groaning a twelve month before with Arcadian profusion, the crop failure was ruinously complete. The best fields yielded little more than the seed which went into them. Save one field. Save the 400 acres which Mackay had so laboriously tended while his neighbors were away enjoying the thrills of war. And what a contrast that field afforded! Looking back over 40 years Dr. Mackay—for that is his title now—says it was the finest summer-fallow crop he has ever raised. Settlers came miles to see it and the fame of Mackay spread through all the land.

In the same year came an episode in Mackay's life that he recounts now with a chuckle. He made his first and last bow as an aspiring politician. Six candidates offered themselves in the new constituency for two seats in the territorial house. Every mother's son of them was a Conservative! What a precedent in the dukedom of Scott and Calder and Dunning! Fortunately for Canada when the smoke of election cleared away Angus Mackay was still a dirt farmer. Fortunately, too, the candidate who headed the poll was soon thereafter made Senator Perley.

## Quick to Spot Ability

About this time, Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture at Ottawa, entrusted Dr. Wm. Saunders with the task of establishing a chain of experimental farms across Canada. Saunders was a successful apothecary whose hobby was horticulture. He had never farmed, nor



Dr. Angus Mackay

had he any appreciation of the intricate problem of making a living from the soil. But he had a better qualification than that for his manifold duties. He knew how to pick men. And when Senator Perley told him the story of Mackay's great crop of '86, Saunders advised the minister with prompt decision to wire the Indian Head farmer that he was hired.

## Unseen Influences

Two of the five original experimental farms were to be on the prairie, and it was further stipulated that they were to be on the main line of the C.P.R., so as to be easy of access for visitors. Saunders and Mackay drove in a buggy from Bird's Hill, northeast of Winnipeg, to a point west of Moose Jaw locating sites. Mackay was still tied to his farm partners for another year, and it suited his purpose very well to be able to convince Saunders that the Indian Head site was without a rival. The land was offered for sale by a rising young lawyer, J. A. M. Aikins, now Sir James, and lately lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. Ottawa approved.

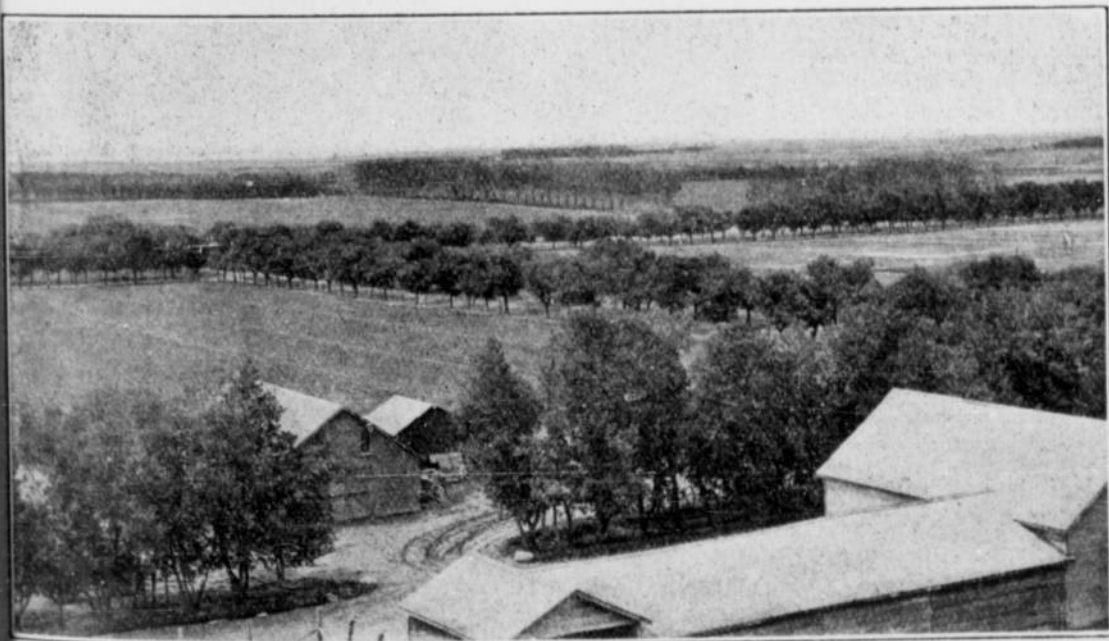
The Brandon site chosen by Mackay and Saunders was held up by Ottawa because it was in a valley, and therefore deemed to be not representative of the farming lands of Western Manitoba. But in Brandon, as in Saskatchewan, there were local politicians of the same stripe as the Tory ministry at Ottawa. Family concord prevailed and the technical objections to the Brandon site were forgotten. S. A. Bedford, who had been hibernating on the Ottawa farm pending settlement of the site, came to Brandon and started his great work a year after Mackay was installed at Indian Head.

## Indefatigable Tree Planter

Dr. Saunders' penchant for horticulture came to the fore immediately. Almost the first work on the Indian Head farm was the planting of a car load of trees. "But we didn't know as much about prairie tree planting then as we do now," Mackay avers. "For in the ensuing winter the whole lot killed out. They were replaced in '89 by trees from Grenfell—a mixed plantation of maple, ash, elm and cottonwood. Put them into rows 100 feet wide and, of course, that got us into trouble later on." The windbreaks were followed by ornamentals, shrubs and flowers planted on a scale that staggered the West.

The new superintendent was not unappreciative of Dr. Saunders' horticulture schemes, but as one who had had his purse lightened by the lack of an early ripening wheat, he felt that his special mission was to encourage the director to make the solution of the wheat growers' great problem the paramount business of the experimental farms. Dr. Saunders came to an early understanding of the importance of this line of endeavor. He threw himself

Turn to Page 51



The Indian Head Experimental Farm in 1926

Stately avenues of trees have transformed the site, as may be seen by comparison with the picture on opposite page.

From a C.P.R. surveyor they heard of the rich tract of land recently blocked out in the Indian Head district. But the flood of '82 extended far to the west. At Brandon the bridge over the Assiniboine was down. Beyond was a land of vague report. And so to occupy the passing months profitably the Mackay party rented a farm at St. Francois Xavier, near Winnipeg, put in the crop, and waited for fair skies.

June 15 found them in the land of their desires after a wagon journey from the end of the steel, then Flat Creek, now known by the more picturesque name of Oak Lake. The first sod had been turned the day before their arrival by the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co., a Canadian syndicate with Major Bell as manager, and hence more popularly known as the Bell farm. This

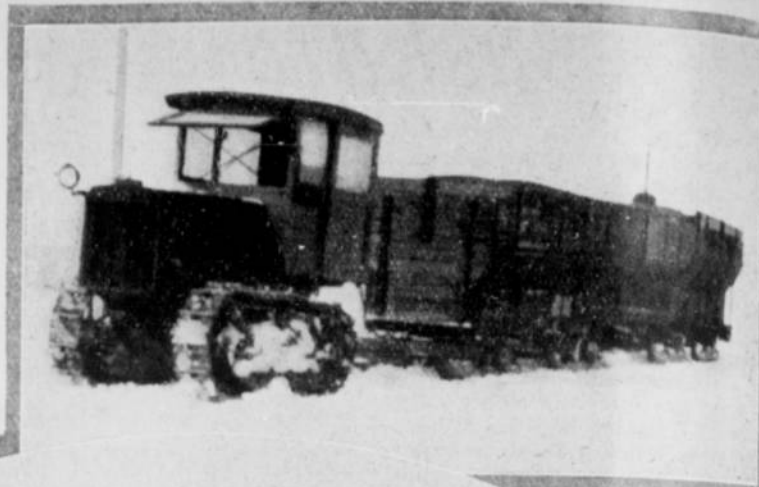
The northwest was glutted with frozen wheat in the fall of '84 and Mackay's immediate problem was to find a buyer for this crop, representing two years' income. The Bell farm had erected a flour mill during the summer, so he gambled on selling his wheat to better advantage by having it ground and selling it as flour. Accordingly a car load was put through the rollers and shipped to Winnipeg. But the trade refused to bid on it. It was sent over the new transcontinental to Toronto, but the good denizens of that holy city turned up their noses at it. In desperation Mackay had it forwarded to Montreal where, after a deal of haggling he sold it—Saskatchewan's first car-load of flour—for a sum eight dollars less than what the railway asked for hauling it thither.



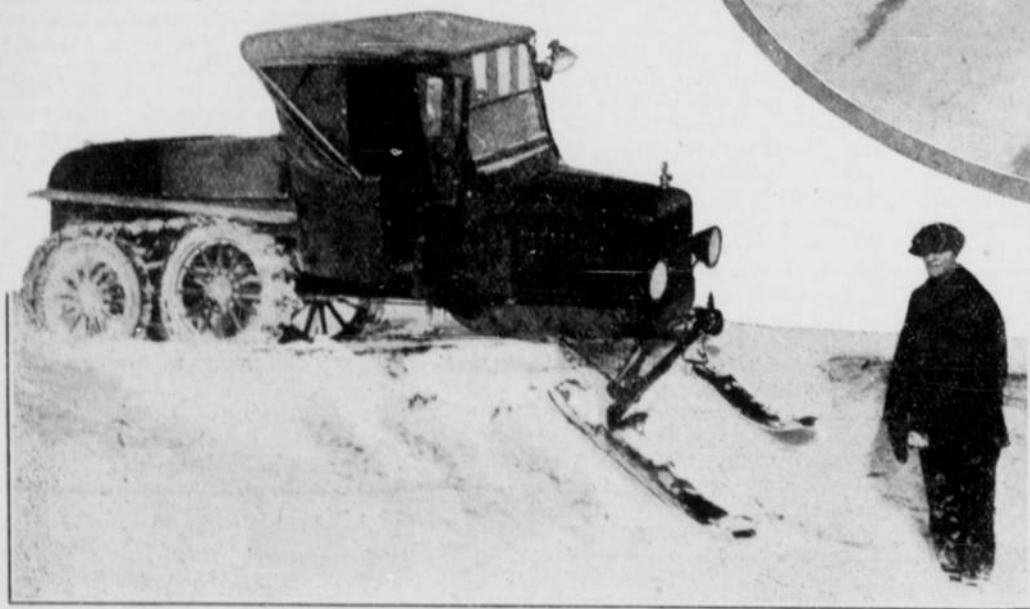


Farmers adjacent to Winnipeg have to thank this Caterpillar with the shining prow for opening up snow bound roads to town during this past winter of heavy drifts.

The caterpillar with the grain tanks is the work-a-day outfit with which E. B. Moats, Rice-ton, Sask., hauled his crop to town, operating well past mid-winter and quitting only when the job was finished.



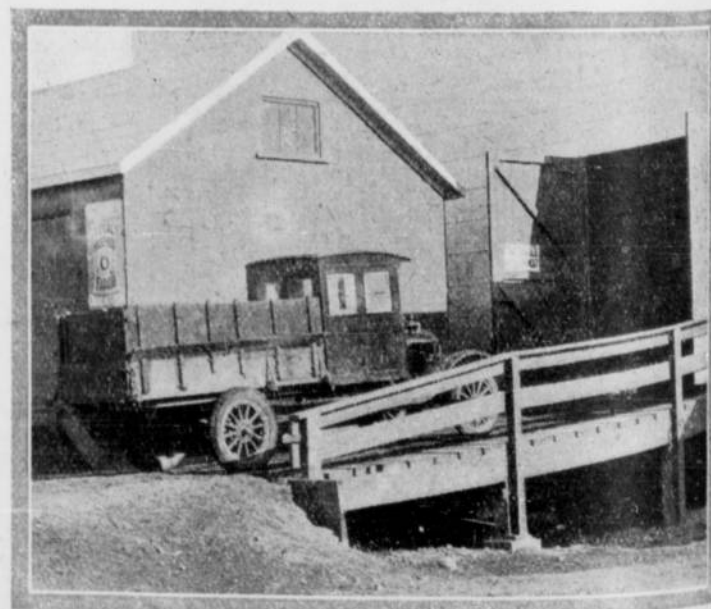
## Gas for Pleasure, Power and Profit



When there was a road to be faced like the one in the above picture, Doc and Dandy could afford to snicker at the pretensions of the gas buggy. But the coming of the snowmobile has sobered the bay drivers somewhat. The snowmobile at the left operated with conspicuous success around Oakville, Man this winter.



Neither pleasure nor profit in this kind of business, but it speaks well for the ancient bus to say that it extricated itself from this bog. Let's hope the driver is a municipal councillor



The grower of the grain in this truck doesn't have to sleep in the doubtful beds over the Chink restaurant between trips.

Where Fliever and Franklin fraternize. The most popular road hotel in Western Canada—the auto camp at Banff. Farm people from four provinces and a dozen states come to lounge in the fragrant shade of the lodgepole pines. Good roads radiating out from Banff give the car owner access to nearby beauty spots.





# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation  
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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## The Budget

With improved trade and its favorable effect upon public revenues the presentation of Mr. Robb's budget at Ottawa has been awaited with the keenest interest. It was not to be expected that he would do as well as last year when he brought down the most popular budget ever presented to a Canadian parliament. That he has been able to announce a reduction of \$31,300,000 in the national debt, with a consequent interest saving of more than \$1,000,000 annually, is fairly satisfactory. The 20 per cent. reduction in the sales tax and the other reductions and cancellations of nuisance stamp taxes will be heartily approved of generally. Cutting 10 per cent. from the income tax will please the small percentage of the population who pay income taxes, but the wisdom of this reduction is questionable. The absence of tariff changes will relieve the anxiety of manufacturers for another year, will satisfy many and disappoint others who expected increases or reductions. The total tax reductions for 1927 the finance minister estimates at \$27,000,000 as compared with \$25,000,000 in taxation remitted by his budget last year.

While the reduction in the national debt is greater than last year's reduction yet it is not adequate to wipe out a debt of nearly \$2,450,000,000 within a reasonable time. We believe the government should make provision for writing down the national debt by a certain fixed amount each year so that it will be wiped out in about 40 years. It should appear as a part of the regular budget provisions rather than be left entirely to chance and the fortune of circumstances.

The income tax in 1926 produced \$55,571,961.57 and after the 10 per cent. reduction Mr. Robb estimates that the income tax will, in 1927, produce \$46,900,000, a loss of over \$8,000,000 from this source. Of course the government has been bombarded by all the large income tax payers who naturally want relief. The argument that the income tax reduces funds available for investment in industry has been worked overtime. Of course, it is quite true. But all taxes have the same effect. When the farmer pays his various taxes, visible and invisible, he has just that much less money to invest in the development of his own industry. But it must be remembered that the income tax is the only federal tax which compels people to contribute to the cost of running the country in proportion to their ability to pay. We do not believe that the income tax, even before this last reduction, bore unduly or unfairly upon any one. It should not be forgotten also that just as the income tax is reduced so will the proportion of indirect taxation increase and a heavier load will be placed upon those least able to carry it.

## Manitoba's Financial Record

When the Bracken government assumed power on August 8, 1922, the finances of Manitoba were in a chaotic condition. Disastrous losses were being sustained on practically every enterprise entered into by former administrations. Huge deficits were

piling up at the rate of nearly \$5,000 a day. Under the old Roblin government extravagance and graft had flourished to an extent probably unprecedented in any province in Canada. The Liberal regime which succeeded it kept clear of graft but the record of its business administration makes sorry reading. When it laid down the reins of power the finances of Manitoba were in an almost hopeless muddle and the public debt had piled up to such a height that it will be a heavy burden for many years to come.

The farmer government has now got the public accounts into order and it is possible to appraise with accuracy the extent of the burden and how it has been incurred. The Roblin elevator scheme has shown a loss of \$879,083.25. The parliament buildings cost about eight and a half millions and are costing the province some \$1,400 a day in interest charges alone. When the Bracken government took office the accumulated deficits on the telephone system totalled \$884,805.43. The power scheme was in such a condition that in 1923 the huge sum of \$1,023,965.60 of its capital and \$471,926.71 of its operating deficits had to be written into the public debt or into suspense accounts. The rural credit scheme, partly due to mistaken policies and loose administration, had broken down and the province will be lucky if it gets off with a loss of less than three-quarters of a million. The various cattle schemes will lose to the province another \$200,000. As an example of building extravagance the nurse's home at Brandon, with a capacity of 73 residents, cost \$525,000 or \$7,000 per person without the furnishings. The total provincial debt now stands at \$73,000,000 of which over \$30,000,000 is non-revenue bearing.

The success which has followed the present government's efforts to restore the financial status of the province merits the highest praise. The accounts have been put in order and for three years expenditures on current account have been kept well within the revenue. For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1926, a surplus of over \$600,000 was recorded so that substantial reductions in taxation have been made possible. A refunding program has been carried out. In the new bond issues sinking funds have been provided for on a 53-year basis as regards the consolidated debt and a 20-year basis as regards borrowings to cover deficits in current account. The result of this sound policy is that the province's 4½ per cent. securities have sold at the highest figure obtained by any western province.

In addition the essential services have been kept in a high state of efficiency. By means of larger grants to the weaker schools and guarantees furnished to municipalities, 90 rural schools have been reopened. The Agricultural College has been amalgamated with the University saving \$154,768 to the province with no impairment in efficiency. A trunk system of highways has been inaugurated. A survey of unoccupied lands has been made as the basis of a land settlement policy under which, as far as possible, no settler will be placed on unsuitable land. It is with such a record that the government will go to the country this coming summer. Judged by that record the electors will make no mistake in returning it to power for another five years.

## The Automotive Era

History records no such peaceful revolution in all the ages as that which has been brought about during the past two decades through the invention and perfection of the automobile and the development of automotive transportation. The United States leads the world in the use of the automobile and automotive transportation, having nearly 20,000,000 cars in use, an average of one car for each six people. Canadians are

second only to the Americans in the number of automobiles in operation, there being over 700,000 cars in this country, an average of approximately one car to every 13 inhabitants. Of course, averages in such things as automobiles—and a number of other things—do not work out accurately, but the figures indicate the almost fabulous manner in which the people of these two countries have adapted themselves to the modern type of transportation.

On the farm the revolution produced by the automobile has been even more marked than in the urban centres and has had a profound effect both economically and socially. It has not only sped up farm operations but has placed a wider range of open air recreation within the reach of the farm family. Today the farm family with the necessary income have an opportunity to enjoy most of the advantages of the city without suffering from many of the drawbacks of city life. The automobile, together with the telephone, the radio and other modern inventions, are creating a new type of rural civilization which will still remain the permanent foundation of future nations.

There does not seem to be room for any great improvement in the automobile from the standpoint of comfort, though one would be bold to prophesy even in this direction. The outstanding prospect for the future seems to be in reduced costs of construction and more particularly in reduced costs of operation. Engineering experts prophecy revolutions in internal mechanism that will reduce present day operating costs by two-thirds, or even more. Such reductions will be all to the good for the automobile is here to stay and every decrease in cost puts it within reach of a greater number of people.

## Canadian Nationhood Recognized

President Coolidge, on February 18, accepted the credentials of Hon. Vincent Massey, the new Canadian Ambassador at Washington, and in a short time Hon. William Phillips, one of the most distinguished of United States diplomats will be installed as American Minister at Ottawa. Thus, after a lapse of seven years since the Canadian parliament voted the money to maintain a Canadian Embassy in the United States, the appointment has been made and direct relationship established with our great neighbor to the south. The appointment of these two ministers is the first full and complete recognition of Canadian nationhood by a foreign government and constitutes an important landmark in the constitutional development of Canada. Henceforth and for all time to come Canada is a self-governing nation, which should be a source of pride to every citizen of the Dominion.

The old circumlocution route with its tortuous winding is abandoned forever. No longer will our governmental communications with Washington pass through the offices of the Governor-General, the Colonial Secretary and Foreign Secretary in London and the British Ambassador at Washington, at the risk of being lost, misinterpreted or misunderstood en route. The new, direct and businesslike method so long overdue is now permanently established. Canadians and Americans should in the future learn to understand each other better and business relations become more intimate and more satisfactory. Our greatest trade is and must always be with the United States and because of its great wealth, large population and contiguity American influence in Canada economically and socially is profound.

The British Empire, or as it is now more correctly described, the British Commonwealth of Nations is one of the comparatively few new things under the sun. History affords no parallel. The development of Canada to a completely self-governing



British Dominion has been a gradual process of evolution in practice and procedure though legislative enactments have not kept pace with actuality. Though Canada possess and now exercises full power to direct its home and foreign policies the ancient laws on the statute books of Britain and Canada declare otherwise. By mutual consent of British and Canadian governments these laws are dead letters. Thus we have the curious situation that in the eyes of existing legislation Canada is still a subordinate colony but in actual fact a self-governing nation. Considering the confusion of thought in Canada, due to this unparalleled constitutional situation, it is not surprising that foreign governments should be still more confused. That the American government has accepted the actuality and ignored legislative technicalities is all the more ground for general satisfaction.

### The Title Market

The recent exchange of correspondence in the London Times, between Lord Rosebery and Lloyd George affords a most interesting comment upon the proposal of certain prominent Canadians to have British titles of honor restored in Canada. Rosebery enquires how Lloyd George's huge campaign fund of \$5,000,000 or more was acquired. Lloyd George retorts that it was acquired in the same manner that Lord Rosebery's party acquired its own campaign funds in 1895. The Liberal headquarters announces that Lloyd George's fund was raised in the same manner that the Conservative and Liberal parties raised their funds in the days of the coalition war government when Lloyd George was premier.

The London daily papers complete the explanation. It appears that during the coal-

tion war government the Conservative and Liberal committees within the government each prepared separate lists of those whom "His Majesty would be graciously pleased to recognize" by a title. Each committee then proceeded to levy "all the traffic would bear" from its list of title hungry prospects. Presumably the distinguished citizens whom the King was about to honor with titles were forced to whack up somewhat in proportion to the grade of the title they desired, with due regard to the size of their bank roll. No doubt there were certain cases exempted from payment just to lend dignity to the title business generally.

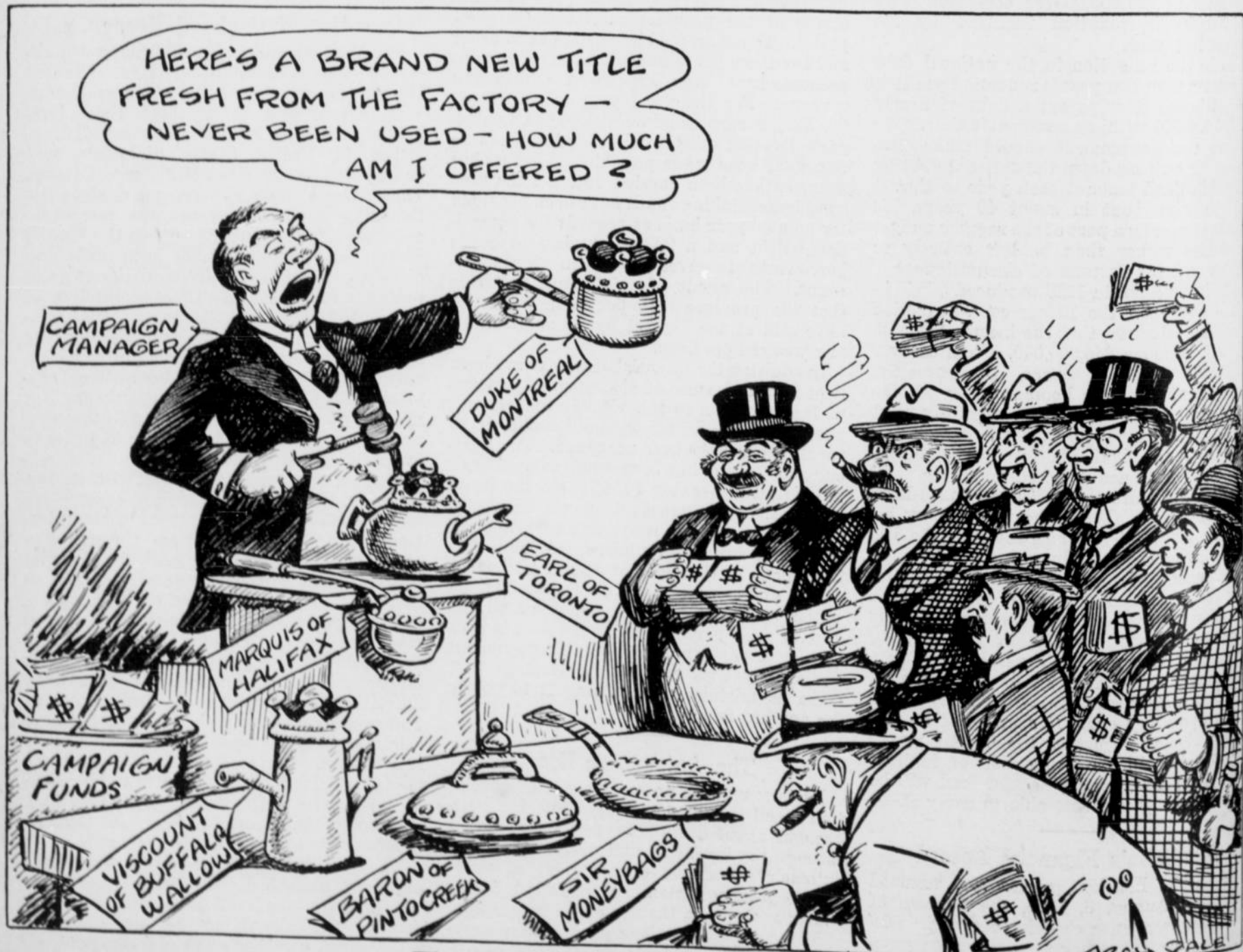
Thus out of the quarrel between the parties we learn how they do it in England where the title business originated and where knighthood blossomed into its finest flower. The King has nothing to do with the conferring of titles and the managers of the party campaign funds are permitted to hawk titles around to the highest bidders. In Canada before the war the British government distributed titles in Canada, but somewhere about 1915 the Canadian government took over the distribution of these honors, although it is generally believed that the British government still reserved the right to distribute a few in Canada at the same time. It was in 1919 that the Canadian parliament formally requested the British government to cut out titles altogether so far as Canada was concerned and since that date title hungry Canadians have been out of luck.

It is now seriously proposed that the Canadian government should again start into the business of conferring titles. No doubt it would be a great thing for campaign funds. According to the evidence in the customs

enquiry the campaign managers of our two grand old parties raised their funds for the recent election from bootleggers, distillers, rum runners and various other interests engaged in the violation of the law, and the bedevilment of our public life. What would they do if they had a goodly number of tin-pot titles to dispose of? Can we not imagine how the moral standards would be elevated by the operation of a title market in Canada?

If titles are to be restored in Canada we suggest that instead of the auction market for campaign fund purposes there should be a scale of fees with annual rentals and that all the revenue should go into the public treasury. If any man has accumulated enough wealth and vanity to wish to be called "Duke" let him pay \$1,000,000 down and an annual rental of \$100,000 for the adornment with gradually lowering fees and rental for the less pretentious titles. By this means the government would probably pick up about \$25,000,000 in revenue annually and everyone would know just what the titles cost and what they mean. Under the present system, as it is operated in England and as it would be operated in Canada, no one knows what the majority of titles mean or what they cost.

Ocean rates on cattle have been reduced from \$20 to \$15 a head. One of the chief causes of the reduction was that American government boats were carrying cattle to European ports at the latter figure. Another was that prohibitive rates were killing the cattle shipping business. No doubt, still further reductions could be made. The rate before the war on butcher cattle was \$8.00. The Government Merchant Marine should give a \$12 rate a try out.



The Title Market--Up-to-date



# The Modern Magic Carpet

THE coming of the automobile has entirely revolutionized the life and habits of our people, country as well as city. Distance is no longer an obstacle in the exchange of visits as, with the modern automobile, a journey of 300 miles in a day is a mere passing incident. This has had the effect of bringing the people of the smaller country towns into much closer relationship with the residents of the farming area and has done much to foster a real community spirit. No longer need the farmer's wife be denied the pleasure of visits to the town, as, in most cases, half an hour's drive will accomplish what, under the old horse and buggy regime, would have taken two hours.

Any Saturday evening in a country town will demonstrate just how much the automobile means to the farmer, his wife and the kiddies. You will find hundreds of cars lined up at the curb not only on the main street but off on the side streets as well, whilst those who own them are spending an hour or two in visiting the local picture show, the big store, the ice cream parlor, etc. Then home in the moonlight with an ease and comfort that leaves no tired feeling to tempt to slackness the next day but rather a feeling of freshness and fitness brought about by relaxation from the drudgery of farm chores.

Again when the crop is sown in the spring and the other necessary pre-harvest work finished hundreds of farmers begin to plan a two weeks' holiday away from their own district, out into fresh fields and pastures new. Hotels are not considered in these plans, as camping out just wherever the car happens to be at night offers the line that appeals especially to the junior members of the family who prefer to be lulled to sleep by tumbling waters rather than the rattle of street cars.

## See Canada First

It is not necessary for the farmers and townsmen of Western Canada to leave their own country, although many of them do so, to find every possible variety of touring that the heart can desire. For those who dwell in Alberta, with its majestic Rockies and rolling foothills, the vast sweep of level prairie trails in Saskatchewan offer a change, whilst the Saskatchewan man can turn his car westward and roll up and down grade in a never ending variety of scenery which provides for him the change from his ordinary surroundings.

In Manitoba the farmer or townsman can find all the beauties of Alberta on a miniature scale and, if camping off the beaten track, the lover of nature will find spots of unrivalled beauty which can be reached with a car and are at the same time not

*The Arabian of fable was wafted to strange lands on his magic carpet. The modern automobile works even a more potent witchery. Besides providing farm folks with unprecedented holidays, in its twenty-two years in Western Canada it has imperceptibly but surely remade the social and business habits of the countryside.*

By A. C. EMMETT

more than 100 miles away from the large cities and towns.

Only five years ago these spots were practically inaccessible but the pioneers who seek out the hidden trails are gradually opening up new routes of never-ceasing beauty for the week-end jaunt or the holiday camp.

A camping tour is probably one of the least expensive holidays that can be taken by a family consisting of father and mother, three juniors and the dog. A record of such a trip was kept last year when a

Winnipeg



Above: Stretch of sand road on the Winnipeg-Duluth road. The sand is covered with cedar bark which gives traction.

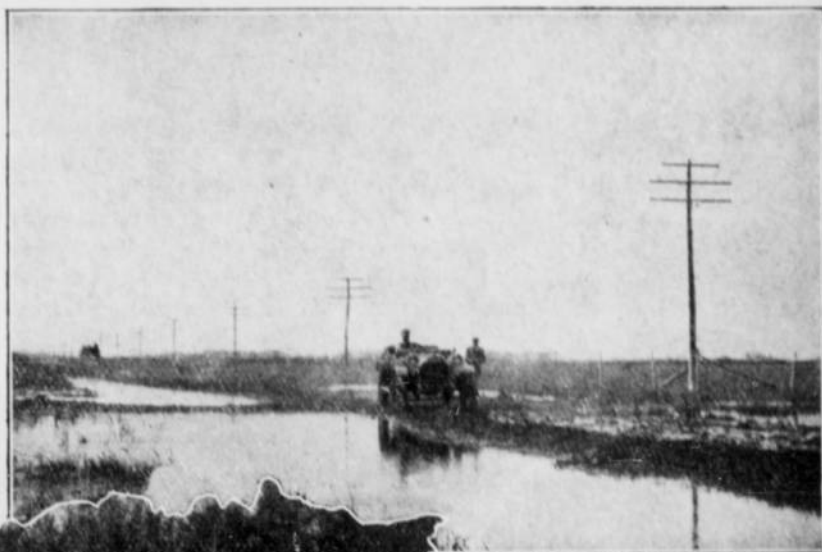
Left: This type of road has replaced the one seen in the upper picture. It is on the stretch between Morley and Cochrane, Alta.

school teacher packed the gang in the little old bus and with the tent, bed-roll, cooking utensils and grub box started off on a seven weeks' outing.

South by way of Emerson, Grand Forks, Fargo, then West over the Yellowstone trail to Yellowstone Park, north again to Canada up to Calgary, over the Banff Windermere Highway and a loafing jaunt back home, all at a cost of \$285 for 50 of the most perfect days that the kiddies had ever had.

For those who have ample time for an extended tour, Western Canada now offers the most beautiful playground in the world, as with the opening of the new road through the Fraser Canyon it is possible to reach Vancouver and Victoria without leaving Canadian Territory. The beauty of the route can only be realized by those who have actually made the trip, and the stupendous difficulties that have been overcome in producing such a highway are a tribute to the engineers who planned and executed the work.

One spot in particular will appeal to the car driver and automatically compel him to stop the car to take in the magnificent sweep of river and gorge that unfolds before him in the canyon where the rails of the C.P.R.



This is what motorists had to contend with on the first endurance run in Manitoba in 1910. The picture was taken near Glenboro.

wind along the right side, the Canadian National on the left and the road high up on the mountainside looking down over the older travel routes through this natural paradise. After three weeks of this sort of travel the dweller on the prairie will heave a sigh of relief when he once more hits the prairie trails and gets away from that feeling of having to grab the emergency brake at every corner.

In order to take care of the touring motorist the old time motor club has gradually changed from a purely social organization into a great business institution. Some of the larger clubs today have memberships running into the hundreds of thousands and have provided special departments such as: legal, emergency road service, touring, insurance, etc., to take care of its members in every way during the operation of their cars. In Western Canada the Manitoba Motor League is the only one that has yet completed arrangements for full service in this direction, although the other leagues in Saskatchewan and Alberta are studying the situation in order to provide the necessary machinery for operation in 1927.

The Manitoba Motor League is the organization taking care of the Manitoba car owner. Prior to 1923 it operated with separate clubs in various cities and towns affiliated with it but all operating independently. This system was not found to be productive of the best results and all the clubs were merged and a district vice-president appointed for each and every municipality in the province. By this means it was found possible to centralize all efforts and provide service at a minimum of cost.

## Fostered Trans-Canada Highway

During 1926 the general work of the various departments was thoroughly revised and many changes made, especially in the touring bureau, with the result that no matter what part of the world a member wishes to visit, up-to-date information is at his disposal without additional cost. Affiliation has been secured with leading motor associations the world over and the simple production of the membership card procures all privileges at the headquarters of any automobile club.

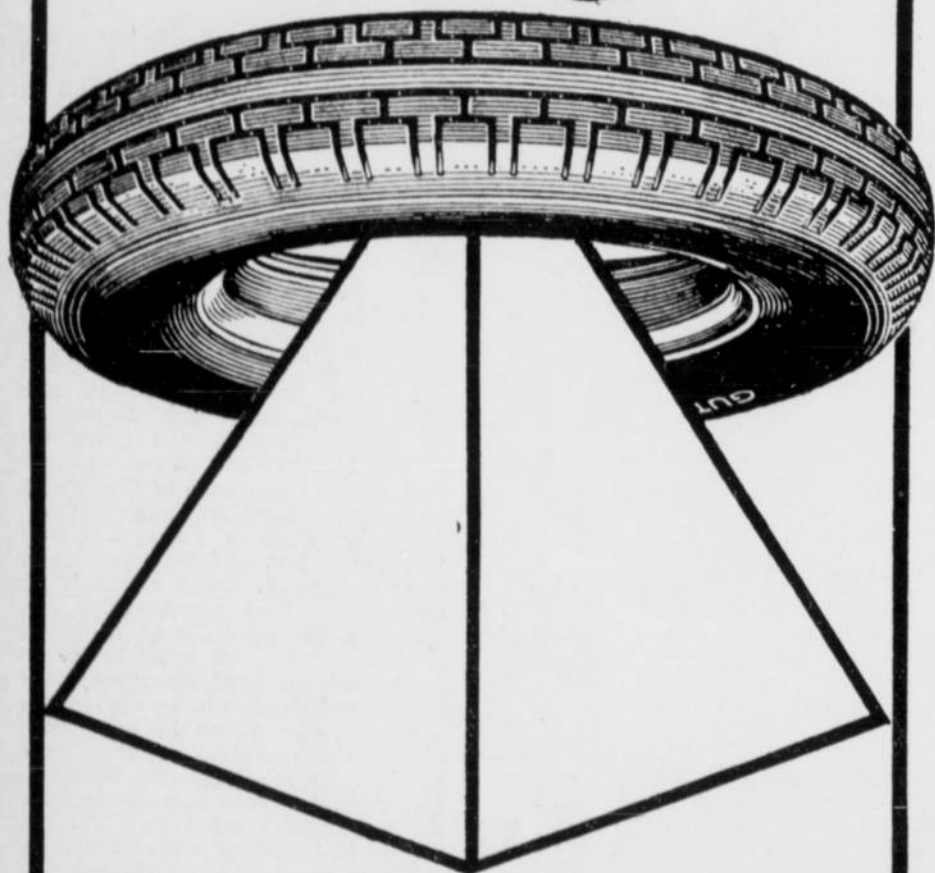
Dominion control is held by the Canadian Automobile Association with headquarters at Toronto. This body is responsible for federal legislation and the care of any question which can only be settled by direct application to the federal government. It also controls the good roads activities as far as the question of the Trans-Canada Highway is concerned and the president, Dr. P. E. Doolittle, has done splendid work along this line during the past three



Even the old Cariboo trail, which called for the finest horsemanship from the stage coach drivers of gold rush days, has been conquered for the motorist. This stretch is cut along the wall of the Fraser River canyon.



# Built for Strength



## "GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

*"Built Better  
to  
Wear Better"*

Dealers all over Canada

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

years. In fact there only remains the connecting of broken links between Sault St. Marie and Fort William and west to Winnipeg to make it possible to travel from Halifax to Vancouver on Canadian territory.

Between Winnipeg and Kenora 38 miles of construction would give a passable road which would take care of the traffic until the highway was completed. The construction of this stretch would open up a holiday resort for our prairie people that would attract them by the hundred, and with the completion of the road from Fort Frances to Kenora would make a circle tour that would draw the American motorist in by the thousand. The motor car is the only way in which the natural beauties of this country can be fully taken advantage of, as the best of the scenery is off the direct line of the railroads.

### Progress Measured

The use of the automobile as a means of transportation has shown phenomenal growth since 1903, when it was first applied for this purpose by the pioneers of the movement throughout Canada.

In 1903 there was a total of 220 one-lungers coughing their asthmatic way across the hills and valleys of Eastern Canada and the prairie trails of the western provinces. In Western Canada such a thing as a graded road was unknown outside of the cities and towns, and the proud possessor of a gas buggy had much to contend with if he took his life in his hands and started off on a trip into the country.

The first record of any long distance trip in Western Canada was in 1904 when a single cylinder Cadillac was driven from Winnipeg to Regina, making the trip in four days, driving from

Province	No. of entries exceeding 30 days	No. of entries 2 to 30 days	No. of entries 24 hours or less	Gross estimated tourist outlay
Alberta	40	2,283	6,294	882,780
British Columbia	187	84,615	38,986	26,500,820
Manitoba	51	5,983	18,529	2,257,250
New Brunswick	193	11,682	476,555	13,383,100
Nova Scotia	162	532	none	451,200
Ontario	1,877	229,310	1,290,090	97,973,400
Prince Edward Is.	12	8	none	24,400
Quebec	303	143,628	111,983	45,573,460
Saskatchewan	123	3,120	2,598	1,209,360
	2,498	481,161	1,945,035	\$188,555,400
Grand Total		2,428,694	tourists.	

daylight to dark. Such a trip is now comfortably made in two days and has been covered in thirteen hours by some of our present owners of high-powered cars.

Records of the various provincial automobile license departments at the end of 1925 show that the total of cars in use throughout Canada was 728,005 and of this number 241,294 were in use in the western part of the Dominion. The registrations were divided: Manitoba, 51,241; Saskatchewan, 79,078; Alberta 54,357; British Columbia 56,618.

### Car Driver Swells Treasury

The contributions made to the federal government by the motorist are also of interest as showing the tremendous burden of taxation which has been taken off the shoulders of the non-motoring taxpayer by the car owners. In 1904 the total amount paid was \$78,773 and this had grown by 1925 to \$12,076,779 whilst the grand total collected during the period 1904-1925 was \$119,746,222. Provincial taxes such as license fees and gas tax now add a further \$17,570,245 a year. With this imposing total of figures to consider we may turn to a general review of the situation in an effort to discover just how far the motorist has benefited and what conditions he is operating under at the end of 23 years' operation.

First and foremost among the needs of the motorist was good highways for the operation of his car. In Western Canada very little real effort was made to take care of the situation until after

### The Grain Growers' Guide

the war and it was not until 1919 that the federal government gave assistance to the movement by setting apart the sum of \$20,000,000, in aid of the construction of trunk highways throughout the various provinces. As a result of this contribution, which amounted to practically forty per cent. of the cost of provincial trunk highways, the three prairie provinces planned a comprehensive scheme of highways work which has been progressing fairly well and as a result the risks of the road on an extended trip are much less than they were even five years ago.

### Encourage Healthy Rivalry

Considerable assistance has also been rendered to the good roads movement by the activities of the various motor leagues and the good roads associations in the promotion of good roads, dragging competitions, etc. In Manitoba, for instance, the Manitoba Good Roads Association has been the principal factor in this work. From the parent body offshoots have been made and at the present time there are sister associations at Brandon, Dauphin and Virden. A movement is now on foot to cover the entire province and promote a good roads contest in each section with the sectional champions competing against each other.

A province advertised as having good roads immediately becomes of interest to the motor tourist and as a means of producing revenue the tourist is well worth cultivating. The following figures for 1925 are taken from the official records of the Dominion government and are worthy of consideration as showing the difference between the provinces offering facilities to the tourist or otherwise.

The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada presents a record that is almost phenomenal in its marvelous growth. Whilst records are not yet available for 1926 such figures as are available are sufficient to demonstrate the value of the industry to the industrial development of the Dominion of Canada. During the period from 1904 to 1924 no less than 940,232 cars were made in Canada and of this number 655,983 were sold in Canada and the remaining 284,249 were exported to the British Dominions and Europe. In addition to home production 137,556 were imported from all sources. The total value of Canadian production for the 20-year period was \$737,467,463 and during 1924 the automobile secured fourth place in a list of 25 leading Canadian exports, being only exceeded in production by grain and products, pulp and paper and wood unmanufactured. Some interesting facts in connection with the industry are:

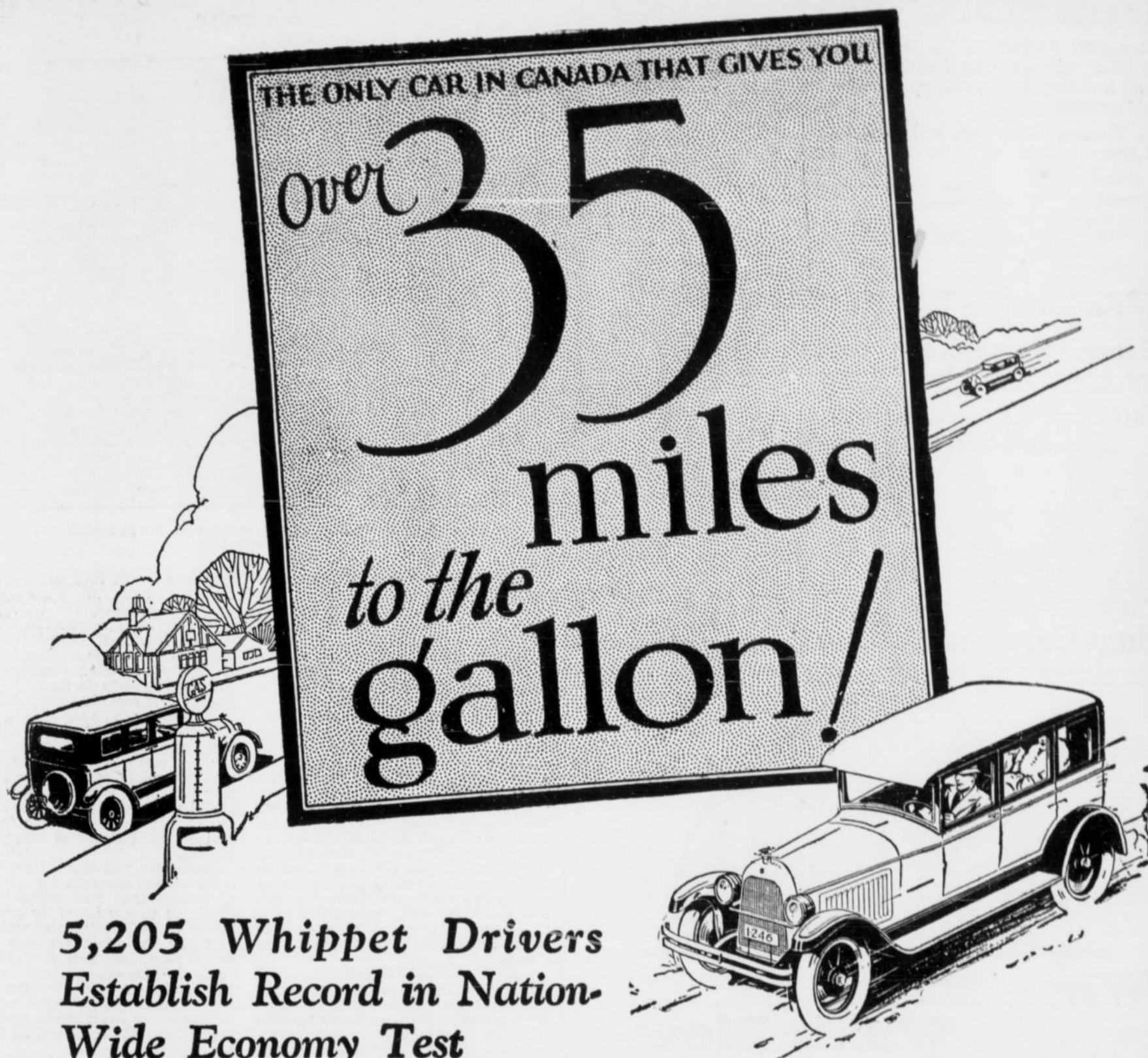
### Cars Now Relatively Cheaper

Cars today cost 20 per cent. less than before the war, whilst commodities in general are considerably higher. Federal funds set aside to aid the provinces in road building are but one-sixth of federal motor vehicle taxes collected—\$56,163,261 was collected by the federal government in motor vehicle taxes in 1923 and 1924. 20,000 car loads of automobiles were shipped by Canadian factories over the railroads in 1924 whilst 26,000 cars were driven away by road.

Don't Forget

Better Farm Equipment Week  
March 21-26, 1927





THE ONLY CAR IN CANADA THAT GIVES YOU

Over 35 miles to the gallon!

**5,205 Whippet Drivers Establish Record in Nation-Wide Economy Test**

Forty-four and eight-tenths miles on the gallon of gasoline is the economy record established by 5,205 Whippet drivers during "Economy Test Week" recently held by Willys-Overland dealers throughout the country to demonstrate the efficiency, economy, power, speed and stamina of this famous car.

Each car used in this test was a regular stock model Whippet. The test was "open to everybody." Before each test was made the fuel tank was sealed, and the driver then went as far as he could. In several instances more than 50 miles to the gallon were secured.

Never before has any car made a record like this. Never before has any car so convincingly demonstrated its economy. "35 miles on a gallon," 4-wheel brakes and outstanding performance have made the Whippet Canada's most popular light car.

**\$795 WHIPPET COACH** Coupe \$795; Touring \$795; Roadster \$885; Sedan \$920; Landau \$960

WHIPPET SIX COACH \$1,015; Touring \$975; Coupe \$1,015; Roadster \$1,050; Sedan \$1,115; Landau \$1,185. All Prices F.O.B. Factory. Sales Tax Extra. No Excise Tax. Unusually Attractive Credit Terms. Willys-Overland Sales Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada. Branches: Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

OVERLAND  
**Whippet**



## SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Our 1927 "SAMSON" is the very last word in rotary rod weeder, and is equipped with a seat, third wheel and elevating and lowering device, ensuring perfect results in all soils under all conditions.

A Weeder, Cultivator, and Packer.  
3 Operations in one implement.

Operates  
Sussessfully  
in all  
Soils



Conserves  
Moisture

Stops Soil  
Drifting

Pulls all  
the Weeds

Increases your  
Yield of Grain

Patent 231777

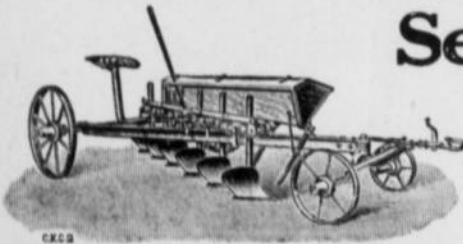
"Weed your land before you seed,  
Grow the grain and not the weed."

See our local agent or write us direct

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Ltd. 207 ALBERT CORNER  
CALGARY, ALTA.

You want 10 bushels more per acre and save  
time and labor, then order Kirchner's

## Seeder-Plow



Which by subsurface-broadcasting  
and plowing and sowing at one  
time, produces more and better  
crops.

Others have done it, why not  
you? Order now from:

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

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## When March Winds Blow—

When uncertain, stormy weather makes the going difficult—then the man who drives a car can best realize the advantages of Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons—their safety and comfort.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires, with the scientifically designed tread composed of many small crosses and squares, permitting the tread to yield to depressions and cling to the road, give greatest non-skid surface. This tough, pliable tread has the wear-resisting qualities that give thousands of extra miles of service.

The tread however, is not the only important feature of Firestone tires. The gum-dipping process—every fibre of every cord impregnated and saturated with rubber, reduces internal friction, makes the thin side walls stronger and more flexible, builds greater endurance in the cords and delivers more mileage with extra comfort and safety.

If you want the economy, comfort and safety of Gum-Dipped Tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer. He will gladly explain the many features that make Firestone Tires better.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA  
LIMITED

HAMILTON . . . ONTARIO

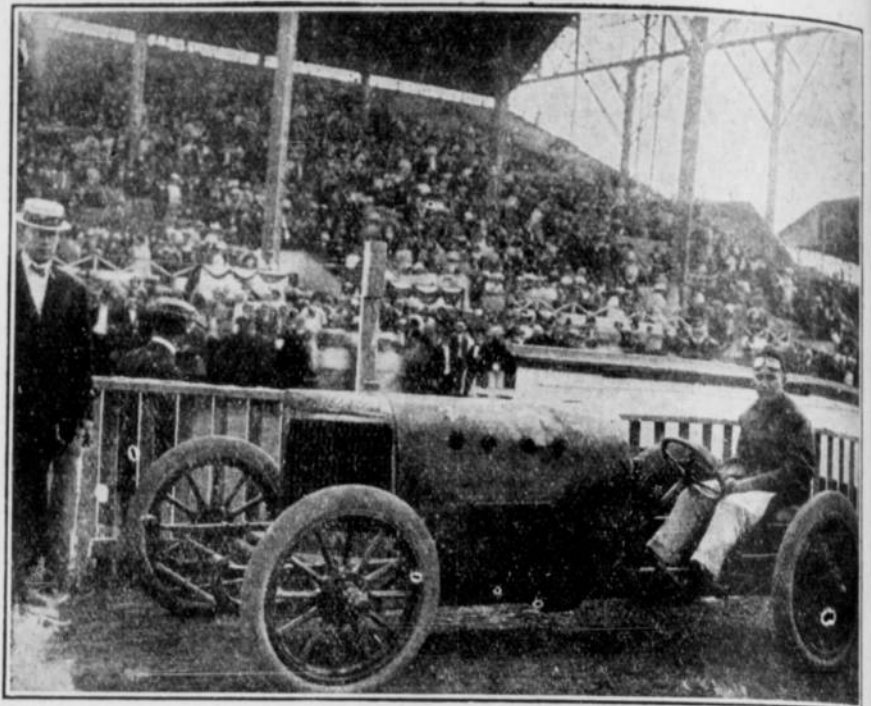
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

# Firestone

FIRESTONE BUILDS THE ONLY GUM-DIPPED TIRES

## The Automobile of 1940

By A. KNUTT



Sir John Eaton (left) and Barney Oldfield (driving) at the first automobile race held in Winnipeg, 1906.

LOOKING backward to the time when the writer made his first acquaintance with the horseless carriage, one is struck with wonder at the tremendous change that has come over the situation. At that time such things as spark plugs, self starters, etc., were undreamed of, and the business of getting under way for the day's outing was a much more serious operation than today, when we simply go out to the barn and stick our foot on the self starter and roll out on to the well paved highway for a trip that will extend to anything from one to 400 miles.

Even so short a time ago as 1903 we were cavorting around the country with the old one-lunged, tiller steer, two-seated buggy type of car, with our costume fully in keeping with the dignity attached to the owner of one of those new-fangled contraptions which were only the rich men's plaything, and which, at that time, were described by the occupants of the pulpits as the devil's design to wreck the church.

### Critics Silenced

Public opinion has, however, undergone change in regard to the automobile, just the same as it has undergone change in regard to every other well-proven invention, and the car is now universally used by the very ones that were quick to condemn it. Preachers find it very useful to reach their outlying parishes, business men find it a great time saver and, in fact, it has revolutionized travel altogether.

We have only to step back for a period of five years to gain an idea as to just what strides this great industry has made and to gain from that experience some idea as to what may happen in the time

between now and 1940, which is the date suggested by the title of this article.

Even our friend, the editor, had no conception as to just what he was asking for when he suggested that we might turn our brains to work in an effort to forecast the future and, after considerable time and thought given to the subject, one is compelled to come to the conclusion that it is necessary to be the seventh son of a seventh daughter to take up the job of suggesting what we shall be using in 1940. We will, however, approach the subject with all humility, and whatever the reader may think of our conclusions we would ask him to remember that the ideas are those of one who is only a user and not an engineer or designer of transportation vehicles.

During the past decade there has been a tremendous change in the construction of automobiles. The engine has been developed to a point of far greater efficiency and the methods of transmission improved to obtain the best possible results from the power developed. The most sweeping change, however, during the decade just ended, was the absolute change from the old type open-faced touring car to the closed-in model which is practically 75 per cent. of all cars used today.

### Predicts Cheaper Operation

Looking ahead into the future it is safe to predict that the change in design and construction will be even more sweeping between now and 1940, and not only will the present-day engine be relegated to the discard, but we shall be able to travel farther and faster at less cost than we do at present. The man who considers that what may be termed perfection of the internal combustion engine has been



The first "horseless carriage" in Western Canada. A mate to this one, still takes its appointed place in Winnipeg parades.  
Courtesy Canadian Motors.



reached, will, if he follows the trend of engineering practice along this line, realize that many manufacturers of internal combustion power plants have reached the point where they have decided to make costly experiments for the purpose of deciding upon the adaptability of many new ideas for use in building the power plants of automobiles of the future.

In all probability the greatest change will come in the discarding of the present type of engine in favor of engines of the Diesel type which are so largely used as the "power units" of even the largest sea-going vessels. Successful experiments have already been carried out in the adaptation of the Diesel engine for use in heavy-duty trucks and motor busses, and the very striking reduction in operating expense which has followed the extended trials has led to the decision to concentrate on the production of a smaller type of engine employing the Diesel principle and sufficiently light in weight as to make them suitable for use in the ordinary privately-owned automobile.

Many present owners of cars will remember the interest created by the development of the "sleeve valve" type of engine, and although this type has not been developed perhaps so far as its merits warrant there is no question that it will be considered in developments of the future. The great point aimed at will be to make the engine lighter, simpler of construction, more economical in the consumption of fuel and lubricating oil, flexibility of power plant, quietness and longer life.

#### Constantinesco Transmission

Turning back to developments on the automobile and looking at present-day methods of applying power we find definite claims made in regard to the great loss of power between its actual development point in the engine and the rear axle. Present-day practice is to convey power to the rear wheels by means of a clutch, gear box and propeller shaft to the rear axle. Recent trial runs made with a car equipped with a new power-transmitting device, show that the ordinary clutch and gear box can be dispensed with and replaced by what is termed a tongue converter. This device is automatic in action and provides an infinite range of speed ratios. It is controlled entirely by the throttle, no clutch, pedal or gear lever being used.

The principle involved may be briefly

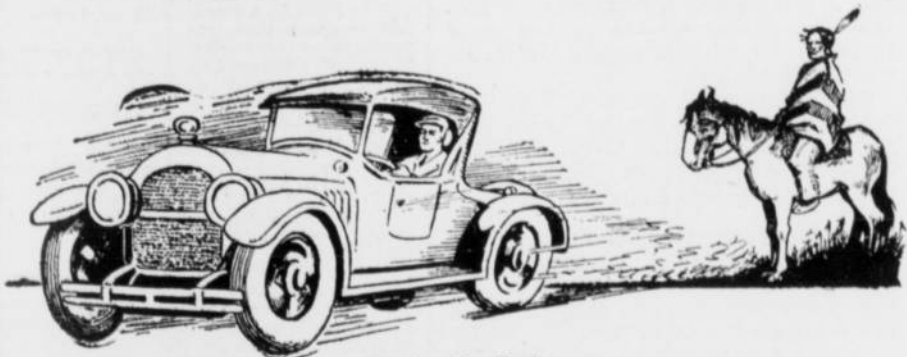
described as follows: When the engine is idling there is not sufficient power developed to overcome the resistance of the propeller shaft, so that with a closed throttle the car remains stationary. As soon as the throttle is opened up and the engine gains the necessary driving speed the car will move smoothly away. Then from the point of view of the driver of a present-day car comes the unique part of the operation, because as the forward speed of the car increases the engine speed gets less and less. As a consequence, acceleration is gained with the engine speed decreasing instead of to a rising note as in the present type. As the car speed increases the gear ratio gets higher and higher, finally reaching its maximum at the limit of power which the engine is capable of developing.

#### Future For Steamers

A second factor to be considered along the line of development is the radical improvement in the operation of the car by means of a steam power plant. Some very fine performances have recently been made with heavy-duty busses and, as a result, many of these vehicles will be operating during the present year. They will be followed by the higher grade limousine type of private passenger car and, with the new ideas gained in regard to winter operation, should prove popular with those who want something as nearly noiseless as possible for comfortable and luxurious travel.

Higher rates of speed, with smaller types of engines, lighter chassis and bodies have already been indicated. With the constant development of super highways it will be possible to develop present-day comfort in travel with a car that will be only approximately one-half the weight of today's most modern car and in this way we shall gain two great and distinct benefits, first, lower cost of operation of the car and, secondly, lower cost of maintenance of the highway due to the lessening of the load that they now carry.

General improvements, looking to smoothness and ease of operation, so that it will be as safe for a woman to handle as a baby carriage, may be considered as practically assured and with an undoubted reduction in cost, brought about by refinements in production it will be a common means of transportation, unless the strides in aerial knowledge are so great as to lead to the ousting of the automobile from the field by its lusty rival the modern aeroplane.



Passing the Buck

### The Deserted Ontario Village

Many years ago, says the Guelph Mercury, little villages dotted the country and formed meeting places for large and prosperous rural communities.

For some years they have been quietly but surely passing out. Where they stood, there remains the skeleton of what once was a thriving business centre of many stores, the indispensable blacksmith shop, two or three churches and a collection of happy and prosperous homes, filled with contented families.

Mimosa, in the environs of Guelph, situated about 15 miles away, is the latest of these little places to sing its swan song of dissolution. In the report of the correspondent last week is the account of an auction sale of the last store in the place, along with its contents, the business all having flown elsewhere. Once there were three stores in the little hamlet.

Hundreds of little villages in Ontario have passed out the same way. The farmers of the district are quite as numerous as before, more prosperous and ambitious, but the mail order store and the automobile enticed them away from their own little village merchant until that worthy might have died of starvation had he depended entirely on

the trade of his neighbors.

The insatiable maw of the cities has swallowed up many of these small places. Those who labored on the farms and dwelt in the village lost their employment because of the general adoption of labor-saving agricultural machinery. The business of the stores went elsewhere, and when the farmer took to buying ready-made horse-shoes and fitting them to his own horses, and the motor car so largely displaced the horse, the village smithy, that used to be the centre of attraction for the small boy, was forced to close up, just as the stores did.

Mimosa may now be said to be non-existent. It will not even have a post office, mail being delivered from a larger centre by rural carrier. The passing of these villages is a real tragedy for rural folks. They furnished the meeting place for hundreds of people; today they are deserted. The general store in which was located the post office, was the centre of attraction and gossip. Today it is but a memory.

Notwithstanding this, country life is more desirable than ever before, with the telephone, automobile, radio, rural mail and in growing degree hydro electric power and light.

## Chinaware FREE

### Keeps You Well

Cold blustery weather and hard manual labor saps the vitality of even the strongest men. A hearty breakfast of ROBIN HOOD Rapid Oats helps you keep strong and well in spite of bad weather.

Inside  
Each  
Package

### Why we give you Beautiful Premiums

Instead of spending money on expensive advertising we give you a beautifully decorated piece of chinaware FREE, in each package. We know you will tell your friends and neighbours and that is the best advertising we can get.

Ask your dealer



## ROBIN HOOD RAPID OATS



Maxwell

### H and P Washer

Operates by hand or power. A high speed, noiseless and easy-running machine with cut gears. Will do the family wash with the least effort when operated by hand, or easier still if power available. Ask your dealer to demonstrate the Maxwell H and P Washer.

Maxwell's Limited

ST. MARY'S, ONT., CANADA

## What 1926-1927 Grain Season Offers to You!

"Will this season's crop be bountiful, or will there be just barely enough grain to go around?"

The world's situation as it exists today is causing considerable apprehension among the grain trade. Private and government estimates have been published. But what does true analysis of these reports indicate?

What you want to know now is whether grain should be bought immediately, or should purchases be deferred until later on? Your profits depend upon this question. You do not want to be wrong, if there is a chance of being right.

### FORECASTS—

#### What They Mean to You

An expert scientific analysis of world's conditions, as well as other factors on which rise or fall of prices depend, does forecast the ultimate outcome. Such analysis tells whether immediate purchase is advisable, and a forecast predicated on fundamental premises can be depended upon. For example:

Just about a year ago price of our wheat was ruling around \$1.75 to \$1.90 per bushel. A great bull market was on. The market was very active, but suddenly prices began to fall. It developed that our prices had mounted to a level which placed our markets above a world's parity. Our export sales fell off. Supplies could be had from other countries in sufficient quantities at lower prices. But, while such developments were only natural, many of the traders were caught napping by the sudden change, and thus, having

ing loaded up at top prices, lost on the decline. However, because of thirty-five years in grain trading, I not only had sensed developments which caused the advance in price but also the subsequent development which caused the decline. Naturally, some wonderful profits were offered by my service.

Now an opportunity is offered to you to secure forecast on the ultimate grain outcome for the 1926-27 season. If you want to know whether grain should be purchased immediately, or whether to defer purchases, accept at once the opportunity which I now offer to you.

### Send for FREE Copy of Bulletin and Book—35 Years in Grain Trading

In order to acquaint you with my service free copy of my Weekly Bulletin and also book 35 Years in Grain Trading will be sent to you upon request. Accept this offer at once. My forecasts of coming moves in grain enjoy a remarkable reputation for being right and astound the trade.

If you really want to know what the 1926-27 grain season offers to you, send for free copy of my Weekly Bulletin and book 35 Years in Grain Trading right away. You assume no obligation. Simply fill out coupon and mail it to me today. Better do it now.



CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY

P. O. WARD, Editor-in-Chief,  
Dept. WGR, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligation on my part please send FREE COPY of your Weekly Bulletin and book 35 Years in Grain Trading for my examination. Be sure to mail same to me at once.

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Sent for

**\$1.00**  
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Only \$1.00 down! Balance in easy monthly payments. So good we insure it for your lifetime. 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels. 8 adjustments including heat, cold, isochronism and 6 positions. Amazingly accurate. Sold direct from Windsor at lowest prices. You save at least 20%. Over 100,000 sold. Investigate!

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Write for FREE CATALOG

Send at once for our \$1.00 down offer and

beautiful six color catalog showing 15 per-

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Men's strap watches and Ladies' bracelet

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STUDEBAKER WATCH CO., OF CANADA, Limited  
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## Stinking Smut and Bunt in Wheat



can be effectively controlled by Copper-Carbonate Dust and an IMPERIAL DUSTER—proven equipment.

Two Sizes—Canadian built—Standard Imperial, power machine, capacity 75 bushels per hour.—Imperial No. 2, hand driven, capacity to 35 bushels per hour.

Imperial Dusters give a thorough, even and efficient coating of dust to every kernel of wheat.

The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section Ltd., can supply Imperial Dusters through their local secretaries. Ask your secretary for information or write

### THE FARM MACHINERY SALES COMPANY

1205 SCARTH ST., REGINA, SASK.

## Hail Insurance Agents Wanted

At points not represented, for two large Insurance Companies, both

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### GENERAL AGENTS

BOX 490 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## "Every bone ached" Says Wm. Lee

Ottawa City employe endured 9-year agony. Worn to skeleton, Tanlac built him back to robust health and strength.

Mr. Lee lives at 565 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont. "If I live to be 100," he said recently, "I'll praise Tanlac for the great boon of health it brought me. It stopped nine years of awful suffering for me."

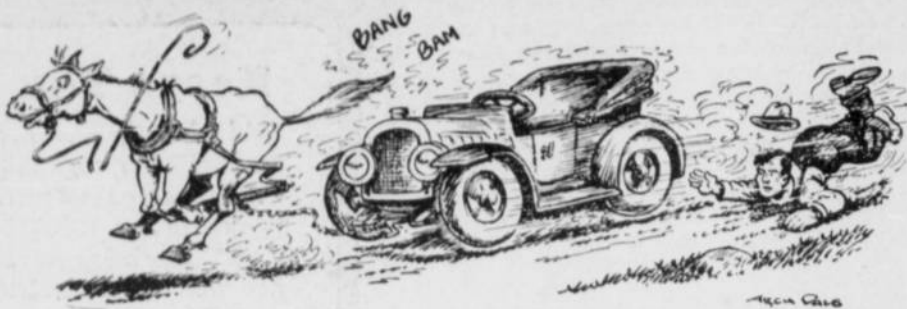


"Every bone in my body ached and often for 3 or 4 nights at a time I could not close my eyes in sleep. Indigestion upset my nervous system and kept me in constant pain. Bloating and cramps were chronic."

"I spent hundreds of dollars for treatments and remedies during those nine years, but none of them gave me any real help. But Tanlac helped me from the very first and soon put me back in excellent condition. I gained 17 lbs. weight and have enjoyed the finest health since then."

Tanlac is nature's own tonic and body builder made from roots, barks and herbs. Your druggist has it. Over 52 million bottles sold.

## Two Nuts and a Bolt



"Bill stumbled and fell, his fingernails just scraping the varnish off the fender."

### Dick and Henry—An Episode

AFTER having lived a peaceful, contented bachelor life on his farm for a number of years, Bill Smith had bought a car. In spite of the dire predictions of the neighbors all went well until the first cold day in the fall. That morning the car refused to start. Crank, crank, and crank. A hind wheel jacked up, and crank. The batteries out of the telephone and off the pump engine attached, and crank. All to no avail. Now Bill had heard someone say that it would start a car to hitch a team to it and pull it around, but he had no one to drive the team. However, he decided that old Dick was steady and quiet enough, that he could lead him until the motor started and then drop the lead rope and climb in the car. So Dick was harnessed and brought out, the car was turned until it headed straight out in the field, the gas lever set open and the high-speed clutch engaged. Old Dick lowered his head and started and the stage was all set.

At the first bark of the motor Dick's head came up. At the second he jumped the length of the lead rope. Bill lost a precious second trying to check him and then turned and jumped for the car, stumbled and fell, his fingers just scraping the fender. Out into the field went the old horse. Next, roaring and plunging from side to side, came the car, and, hopelessly in the rear, but also roaring, came Bill Smith.

### Dick's Alarm Subsides

Dick, be it known, had no intentions of running very far from home, so after a few rods he turned abruptly to one side until he and the car were at right angles, the rope tightened, the engine stalled, and the leaders of the procession stopped. The tail end, in the person of Bill, kept right on coming. Now Bill was known as an easy man with horses, but no horse lives and works with a man for ten years without being able to realize when trouble is coming.

So Dick decided he might as well keep right on travelling. He dug in and pulled until the car was following, a step or two and the race was on again. Again Bill's fingers scraped the varnish off the fenders. This time they were headed for the barn. As they crossed the yard, the car, hitting at last on all four, passed the laboring horse and catapulted straight into a hay stack. Old Dick, finding he could not pull it free, swung around beside the stack and started to eat.

A moment later Bill came limping into the yard, breathless and almost voiceless. As he saw the horse and car standing uninjured at the stack, a smile came on his face. "Well, Dick," said he, "trying to teach it to eat hay, are you?" And Dick, sensing that trouble had passed him by once more,

sighed deeply and reached for another mouthful.—O. W. Valteau, Sask.

### The Phantom Rickshaw

"For the loss of a pin, the driver was lost;

For the loss of the driver, the car."

Some years ago we were visiting at a neighbors. During the afternoon a neighboring bachelor drove into the yard on a strange looking contraption.

It was the remains of a Ford car that, with others, had been burned in a garage fire. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he had, with odd pieces of wire, got the engine working steadily, albeit noisily. The body was minus, as was also the hood.

For seats he had placed two planks the length of the chassis. On these a box had been placed for the driver and one passenger to sit. There was no running board nor was there anything to hold on to.

Mine host jokingly asked if I would care for a ride. To his astonishment and dismay I said I was game. So away we went, wheezing out of the yard.

He was a capable driver, I knew, but just the same I wished I could hang on to something. We were bowling merrily along a graded road, and except for a "miss" now and again, the engine was running smoothly.

I had been looking at a field on my left where the wheat was just showing green. Turning to remark to my friend how good it looked, I was amazed to find I was alone. I looked round and saw him sitting on the ground some 15 yards behind holding the "steering wheel" in his hand.

Things happened quickly. I had no notion how to stop the car, even if I had thought about it, which I didn't.

The near derelict was making a bee-line for a bank—so I stepped off.

### Oh Fortunate Desertion!

She went straight up that bank, through a three-strand fence, angled across the field and got tangled up in the fence on the other side.

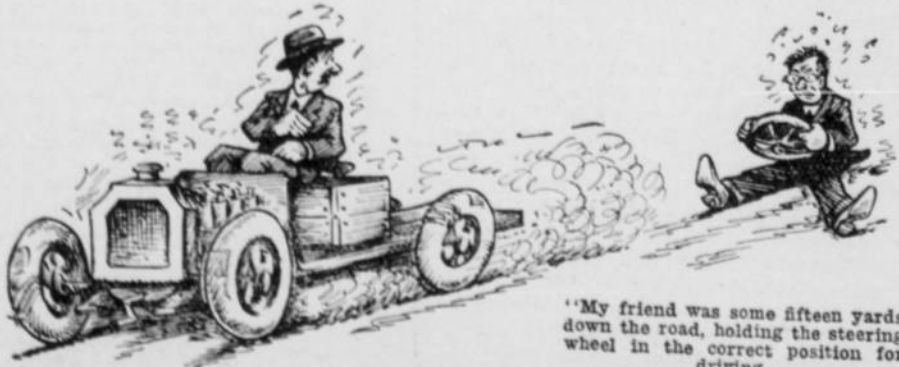
As for my friend, he came running up, still holding the steering wheel at the correct angle for driving, but without his hat and glasses.

He was a pretty worried boy, for after he made his sudden exit, the car had gone over a knoll and was lost to view. I think he expected to find my mangled remains under the over-turned car or something equally terrible.

How we got her disentangled only to run into a mud-hole and then finally abandoned her and were picked up by a passing car, has nothing to do with this story.

My friend even now fails to see why we all considered it such a joke.

And as for myself, to this day, I instinctively give my steering wheel a lift before starting. The "pin" might be out.—Geo. A. Riches, Punnichy, Sask.



"My friend was some fifteen yards down the road, holding the steering wheel in the correct position for driving."



## 10,000 Miles of Free Gasoline With Amazing Device

Think of running your car 10,000 miles without buying gasoline! J. R. Wood is travelling toward that mark now. He has already, on a 3,000 mile trip, run 1,300 miles without buying gas—due to an amazing little piece of metal that has now been installed on over a million cars. Read the inventor's no-risk challenge below.

**\$75 to \$200 IN A WEEK!**

So sensational are reports of gas savings that Stransky distributors are making big cash profits just showing this little device to car owners and letting it prove its own story. Mail coupon below for free test offer and plan that shows how to make \$75 to \$200 in a week, full or spare time, experienced or otherwise. Think of making \$48 in only 3 hours as J. A. Williams reports!

**\$48 in 3 Hours**

Williams says his gas cost was cut in half and his engine runs as good as new. He went out one Saturday and sold to 16 car owners.

**\$137.50 in a week**

O. F. Foster received 50 Vaporizers and sold them all the first week.

### A Million Users

Over a million car owners have installed the Stransky Vaporizer and Decarbonizer—on every make of car, truck, tractor—even on an aeroplane. Its principle is to multiply the vapor power of the gas so you get the same power out of less gas—and you reduce carbon and other engine troubles caused by excessive gas feeding. It can't harm the engine in any way and is installed easily, without boring holes. And, it sells at a low price.

### 57 Miles On a Gallon

J. T. Jackson, Michigan, reports he drove a 1914 model Ford 57 miles on a gallon of gas. F. X. Carroll, a Chevrolet owner, reports 43 miles on a gallon.

### Samples Given

The inventor, a former candidate for Governor of South Dakota, will send samples to car owners and men ambitious to make money. Mail coupon below without obligation for his offer to let you test it at his risk—and his guarantee to pay a cash forfeit if it doesn't work. Act now!

## J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co.

Dept. B-1390

Pukwana, South Dakota

### READ THIS OFFER!

J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., Dept. B-1390, Pukwana, S.D.

Without obligation, send me full details of your introductory sample offer and your money-making plan for distributors in full or spare time.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Prov. ....











## An Auto Honeymoon

From top to bottom: The honeymooners, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher; Lake Agnes; the buffalo at Banff; Red Deer Valley at Drumheller; scene at the Turner Valley oil wells.

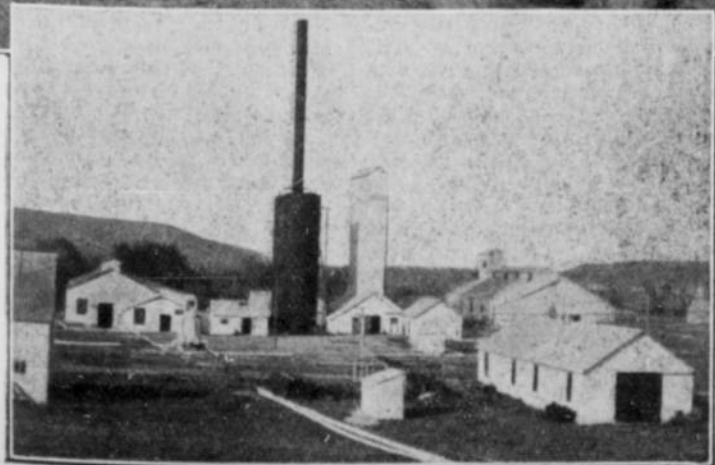
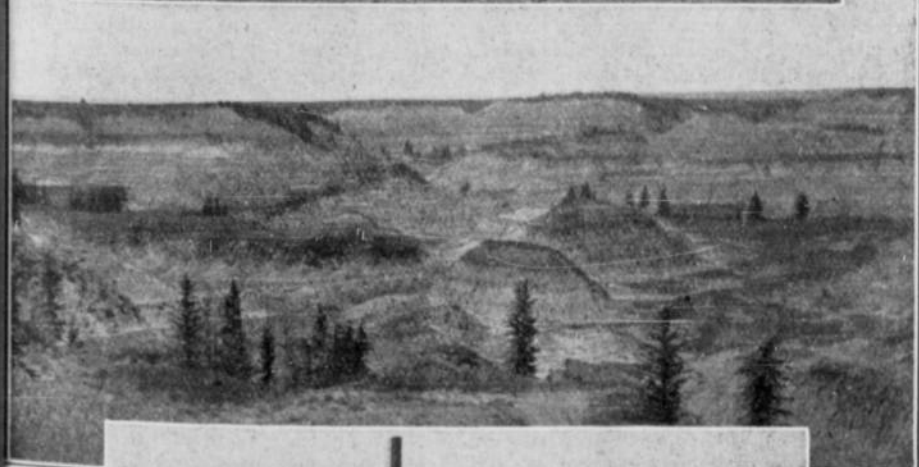


We were married on June 22, 1926, and on the following day left Ardath, Sask., in our small car of a popular make for the western Rockies. We had a tent, a small oil stove, gasoline lantern, a collapsible bed of my own make, together with the few utensils necessary to make our meals.

Our route took us by Drumheller's coal mines and the wonderful earth formations from which the prehistoric animals are being dug. Calgary next, and then Banff, where we stayed nearly a week. No words of mine will ever do justice to that artists' paradise from Banff, through Lake Louise and Field to the Yoho Valley, end of our trail.

Returning we took in the Calgary stampede, visited the Prince's ranch and the nearby Bar U, and went to the Turner Valley oilfield. Back home through Strathmore, to visit the gigantic C.P.R. supply farm.

We returned to our farm on July 16, after 24 days on the road, our speedometer reading 1,625 miles. We had one blow-out and three or four tack punctures. The cost of gasoline, oil and refreshments was \$50.05. We were very careful about keeping our account, but let's say we missed a few nickels. Let's be generous and put it at \$75. That works out at about three dollars a day. Could anyone ask for better?



"There can be no compromise with Safety"



When spring thaws set in and roads get muddy  
put WEED Chains on your tires  
---for traction

Soft spots in roads seem like bottomless mud pits. Wheels sink in deeper and deeper when they lose traction. They slip and spin. Put WEED Chains on your tires before you start out. Be sure of traction when spring thaws and rains set in, and roads get muddy.



## Use WEED CHAINS

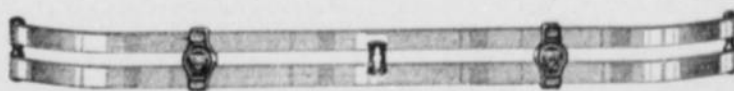
WEED Chains are made in several styles to give satisfactory service on all types of pneumatic and solid tires for all road conditions. You can identify them by their red connecting hooks, galvanized gray side chains and brass-plated cross chains, with the name WEED stamped on every hook.

DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY LIMITED  
Niagara Falls - Ontario, Canada

## WEED BUMPERS

Traffic jams and forward skids cause many hard wallops, fore and aft. Protect your car from damage, and yourself from shock.

Install WEED Bumpers. Strong spring steel impact bars are full width and designed to take terrific blows. Any car dealer, accessory store or garage can get genuine WEED Bumpers and Fender-guards for you without delay.



"Sensible protection, fore and aft"





## California ~ the third greatest farming state-needs more farmers

If you are a good farmer, and have enough capital to give yourself a fair start, California can promise you a premium market for a big share of the things you raise—and a soil and climate that will raise more of them, at less cost, than you do now.

California pays you, for example, 20 per cent more for your butterfat than the average quotations throughout the United States, because the 75,000,000 pounds we produce now is not enough and we have to buy 22,000,000 pounds more every year from other states.

We raise only 25 per cent of the pork we eat, and bring the rest from as far away as the Middle West. Of course we have to pay \$1.60 to \$2.00 a hundredweight more for freight—and the California farmer gets the benefit.

The kind of farmer California needs is the man who will bring more California butter, poultry, hogs and fed beef to our markets. Barley and grain feeds are cheap; your own acres will supply green feed all through the snowless winters. Your dairy cows will produce the highest butterfat averages in the United States; your

poultry can be out of doors all winter; you can count on two litters of pigs each year in California's year-round foraging climate.

### Where Life is Better

And—important as it is to know that you will make a better living—you will find that this living is full of comforts you have never known. The golden oranges that you can pick from your own trees on Christmas Day and the roses blooming beside your porch in midwinter, when icy winds are sweeping over snowed-in homes "back East," will make you glad that you discovered California.

Here are rural schools that rank as the finest in America; electrical conveniences of every kind on almost every farm; paved highways and excellent transportation; a metropolitan district on San Francisco Bay where more than a million people live; large thriving cities and clean progressive towns every few miles throughout the Great Valley and the neighboring valleys; a prosperous population whose average wealth, average income and average number of automobiles are twice as great as the average for the rest of America.

Low summer round-trip fares to California beginning May 15—a great summer trip for \$90.30 from Chicago, and correspondingly low rates from all other points.

This brief picture of opportunity is told more fully in an 84-page booklet published by Californians, Inc., a non-profit organization of citizens and business institutions interested in the development of the state. Send the coupon today for your copy of this interesting book.



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Please send me "Farming in California"—free

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## Tapering the Tariff

Higher duties requested on boots and shoes and gloves

By R. J. DEACHMAN

THE February sitting of the Tariff Board was brief but bright. There were two battles, a few stray shots and a skirmish or two. The makers of magazines were once more before the Board. This was the second hearing of the same application. The applicants, however, made a slight mistake—mistook it for an entirely new application and brought down a brief with all the dew of the morning on it. The Chairman looked at it. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have not seen this thing before. It is entirely different from the application you made last October. New applications have to come through the Minister of Finance. If you have changed your mind since last autumn send this brief forward in the regular way and we will consider it—otherwise go on with your old story." Now the applicants pondered for a moment and did nothing! So the case flivvered and very little more was said.

The makers of trade journals also told a story to the Board. Now, I listened to that yarn and read it twice—I have a copy of it before me now as I write, and yet I can't tell you what these chaps really wanted. They mentioned the duties upon raw material, but they did not ask for their abolition. They wrote rather distantly of things that might be done to help them. I imagine that they really wanted a reduction in the duty on the raw materials of the business, but it takes courage to ask for that so they ended it by sending up smoke signals of distress and making very audible moans about their sad position.

The Julius Kayser Company, which manufactures gloves at Sherbrooke, Que., frankly admitted that cost of production was much lower at Sherbrooke than it was at Brooklyn. That raises an interesting question, doesn't it? Some manufacturers come around and tell us that costs of production are much lower abroad than they are in Canada, and that, therefore, they ought to have a duty. Will someone please stand up and tell us what ought to be done when a gentleman confesses that manufacturing costs in Canada are 20 per cent. lower than they are abroad.

### Boots and Shoes

The boot manufacturers raised the big issue. They wanted a lot of things. Space is too limited to tell you all they demanded. Sit down and think of the things a manufacturer of shoes could ask for. Multiply it by ten and you will come somewhere near the total of his requests. Among other things they asked that duties on shoes coming from England be raised from 15 3/4 per cent. to 25 per cent. They wanted a clause in the Customs Act that would enable the Minister of Customs to raise the value for duty on all imports of shoes whenever he felt like it. They also wanted him to be empowered to place a higher duty than that now allowed on any goods where it was suspected that dumping had taken place. Then they requested that the value of goods for duty purposes should be set at the cost of production in Canada. There were a few other requests. Many of these were knocked out in the first round by pointing out that they constituted a general application for an all-around increase of the tariff and that such a request should not be "bootlegged" into an application for an increase of duty on shoes.

Now all this was based on the pleas that this country was being flooded by imports of cheap shoes. In fact, in listening to these gentlemen, you might almost imagine that you could walk down the street of Gopher City or Pinto Plains and buy boots at two pair for a dollar. The facts are that we are importing about two million dollars worth of shoes in a year. We manufacture in Canada about \$40,000,000 worth. Our imports are five per cent. of our production. Before the war we imported over double the quantity of shoes we import today. That statement is in terms of dollars. Boots have gone up in price since then. We were probably importing three times as many pairs of shoes in 1914 as we imported in 1926. Canada has grown since 1914. The value of our imports of all commodities in that time have gone up 50 per cent. Imports of shoes are 50 per cent. less. Now why should you shed tears about the poor suffering manufacturer of shoes. If there is anything wrong with

him, it's not due to flood of imports. Of course, we pointed these facts out to him, but it didn't lift the cloud of pessimism.

Now what is wrong with the industry? It has suffered as all other industry has through speculation, inflation and subsequent collapse. It has suffered too from the fact that people are using automobiles and riding machinery of every kind. The farmer no longer follows the plow through the stubbled field. He sits on the plow. He wears out less shoes. There has been a tremendous decline in the wear and tear on men's shoes in that regard in the last few years. That is a fact which has made itself felt in the shoe trade of the world.

### Things That Were Ignored

It was wonderful how many things the applicants ignored. Canadian manufacturers have been telling us for years that they are ruined by high taxes. They plead that taxes increase cost of production. No doubt they do. English taxes are about double the Canadian taxes. If we levied federal taxes at the rate they do in England, we could pay off our National debt in four or five years. Then in this country in many ways we make more use of machinery. Low wage countries are not necessarily countries of cheap production. Counting wages instead of wage costs is an absurdity. The fact that it is an absurdity makes it an excellent argument in defence of protection—all arguments in defence of protection are absurd.

They talked long and lustily on the question of dumping. Let us be quite clear in our definitions. Dumping is the selling of a product at a lower price in this country than it is sold in the home market of the country of production. Merely selling shoes in Canada at a low price is not dumping. We call it dumping only when they are sold at a price lower than they are sold in the country from which they came. Now, personally, I shall never grow grey hair worrying about the dumping evil. If I have 100 bushels of wheat for sale worth a dollar a bushel and shoes are worth ten dollars a pair, then, according to the school in which I learned my arithmetic, I can only buy ten pairs of shoes, but if an enemy of mine, wanting to do me an injury, offers me 20 pairs of shoes for my hundred bushels of wheat I shall consider that he is an angel in disguise and that he is not really an enemy of mine at all. A protectionist looks at things differently. He realizes that Canada exports about \$1,300,000,000 worth of goods in a year. He knows that we ought to get an equivalent value in exchange, but by inverting his arithmetic he convinces himself that the country is infinitely better off if the people to whom we sell our products raise their prices and only give us back goods worth half as much as those we have sold. Absurd as that statement seems, it is the story that is presented to us at every sitting of the Tariff Board. In the mind of a protectionist there is no greater criminal than the man who sells things cheap.

### Poor Proofs

Now, keeping in mind the definition of dumping, one would imagine that the applicants would try to prove that dumping actually had taken place. Nothing of the kind is ever attempted. Instead of that we get a long list of vague assertions. They start in by saying, "We are informed—we have reason to believe—we have ground for suspicion—there are cases of collusion—improperly low valuations—customs are being defrauded—people of foreign origin are doing these things (no doubt, Scotch)—greater care should be taken in the West (all these suspicious things happen in the West)," and so the silly series of allegations continues far into the night! Now, when men have nothing better in the way of evidence than this, why do they bring their stories before the Board. Evidence before a court must be based on facts. A presentation of this kind should be as much a matter of fact as a legal trial. I had the pleasure of pointing out to them that if they could prove a case of dumping the government would no doubt act, because we have a law now on our Statute Books which makes it a crime to sell goods in this country at low prices, but they confess that it was exceedingly difficult to prove. No doubt it is—yet such is the stuff we hear from advocates of high tariffs.



## U.S. and Central America

**S**ERIOUS complications have arisen between the United States and Central America. In Nicaragua, the president, Diaz, was in process of being ousted by the liberal leader, Sacasa, using that popular Central American method, revolution, when U. S. marines were landed, under Rear-Admiral Latimer. Though the revolution still drags on in desultory fashion the Diaz government has been saved. In Mexico the present government had been recognized by the United States on the understanding that the titles of American citizens to oil properties would remain unimpaired. The Mexican government, however, gave notice late in the year that any concessionaires who did not apply for renewal by midnight of December 31 would find their titles transferred to the government. The oil interests, relying on the U. S. government to protect their titles, refused to apply to the Mexican government for renewal and a deadlock is the result. Should the Mexicans take action that would look like confiscation a crisis of the gravest import would ensue.

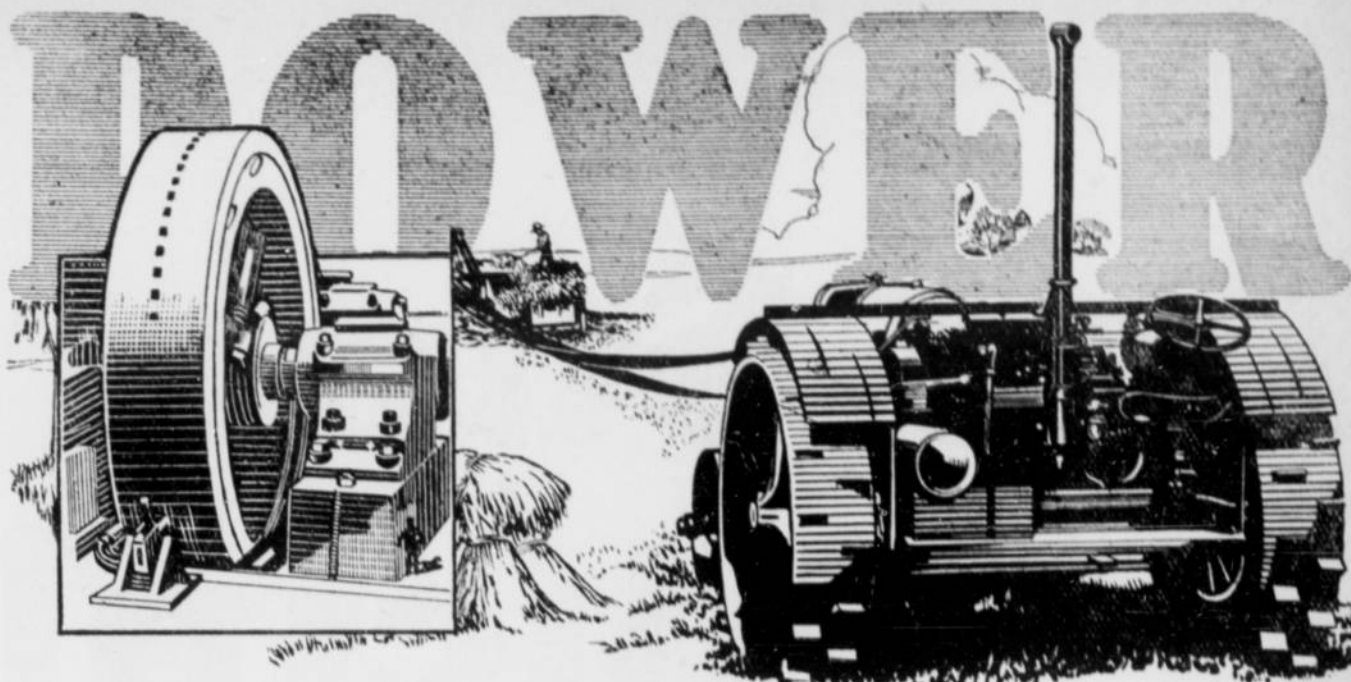
### Government Responsibility

The situation is the result of developments extending over the last quarter of a century. On the one hand there are a number of small countries, with rich natural resources, which have been unable to develop stable forms of government; on the other a rich and powerful nation desirous of seeing its weak southern neighbors settle down to orderly and progressive nationhood, but with aggressive business interests which are too impatient to exploit those resources to await the tedious process by which democratic forms of government are evolved. Furthermore, there is the international fact of the Panama Canal, with the probability that another canal, this one across Nicaragua, will soon be required to accommodate commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The aggressiveness with which American business interests have been pushing into countries bordering on the Caribbean accounts for most of Uncle Sam's troubles there. In order to secure fat concessions they have not hesitated, on occasion, to secretly assist revolutionaries. When, in the fullness of time a counter-revolution has been projected the protection of American lives and property rights has drawn the United States government into the tangle. Marines have been landed, order re-established, government loans advanced and provision made for the supervision of national finances in order that repayment should not be repudiated. As things now stand corporate investments and government loans to Central American countries total over three billion dollars; virtual protectorates exist over Cuba, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Haiti; while in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Haiti and El Salvador the United States exercises supervision over state finances.

### Arbitration Demanded

The present situation is that the back of the Sacasa revolution in Nicaragua has been broken by the presence of Admiral Latimer and his marines. Mexican assistance to Sacasa in the form of arms and munitions has been terminated. Between the United States and Mexico a deadlock has been reached. The American people will not stand for anything but a peaceful settlement of the Mexican difficulty. The idealism which led to the war with Spain and freed Cuba from the clutches of a military despotism will not allow the enforcement by American bayonets of contracts entered into between evanescent governments and grasping American concessionaires in that country. Americans have refused to be stampeded by the cry of bolshevism. President Diaz, of Nicaragua, loudly proclaimed that the Mexicans, who were backing Sacasa's efforts to have him deposed, were all bolsheviks. This claim was based on Mexico's efforts to regain control of valuable oil concessions which had been handed over to American interests by irresponsible governments in the past. Diaz's declaration was cabled to the United States and widely published. Secretary Kellogg also made use of the bolshevist bogey but this bit of propaganda had unsuspected boomerang qualities. His handling of the situation has been widely criticized in the American press and there is widespread demand for the settlement of the disputes, both with Mexico and Nicaragua, by arbitration. There the matter stands.



## Cut the Costs with Greater Power from Low-Price Fuel

**K**KNOWN the length and breadth of the land as the producers of the most powerful and durable of all farm tractors, Hart-Parr is now making for the American farmer a still greater tractor with more power than ever.

And Hart-Parr is not only leading the tractor world in power and durability, but in economical operation with low-price fuel, the use of which is made possible by a Hart-Parr feature—fresh-oil lubrication.

Everywhere farmers are cutting their costs—in many instances cutting them right in two—with Hart-Parr

power. Not only are they saving money by using low-price fuel, but they are also saving money by performing two or three operations at one time.

Hart-Parr tractors are famous for their reliability and long life. Unfailing Hart-Parr power enables you to plow steadily day and night during the best plowing season, turning over acre after acre regardless of heat, flies or hardness of soil. Hart-Parr power will do with the greatest economy every belt and draw bar job on your farm.

You can do what America's most successful farmers are doing—cut the costs with Hart-Parr power. Our

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## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds, Dominion Government		Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 144,371.87
Valuation	\$ 687,010.86	Policy Fees	74.26
First Mortgage on Real Estate	31,729.03	Losses Unadjusted	10,084.63
Real Estate, Office Furniture, less 10% depreciation	23,032.00	SURPLUS for Policyholders' Protection	2,116,349.27
Premiums in Agents' Hands	5,624.87		
Interest Accrued	15,591.34		
Unexpired Reinsurance Premiums	46,875.76		
Accounts Receivable	1,973.40		
Premium Notes Unassessed	1,328,494.87		
Assessments Unpaid	69,339.77		
Cash	61,208.63		
	<b>\$2,270,880.03</b>		<b>\$2,270,880.03</b>

C. D. CORBOULD, Chartered Accountant.

Bonds deposited with Manitoba Government \$ 143,130.00  
Saskatchewan Government 215,985.20  
Alberta Government 67,322.74  
British Columbia Government 27,418.92

Insurance in Force \$125,749,692 \$ 453,856.86

C. M. VANSTONE, Managing-Director

THE LARGEST MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN CANADA

## The Wonder Copper Carbonate Smut Treater

Copper Carbonate Dust Treatment to prevent smuts of wheat is endorsed by our various Agricultural Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Treatment costs less than 3c per acre, assures earlier germination, adds vigor to growth, 25% less seed required, is 100% effective and can be applied months before seeding.

**Coats Every Grain 40-60 Bushels per hr.**

A highly endorsed dust proof treater. Made of 26 gauge galvanized steel to give life time service. Easily operated by hand. 11 mixing processes assures proper coating of grain. Open vision door allows operator view of mixing interior. Takes up small space. Double sacking bagger and Power pulley can be had. Saves time and labor. Low in price so all can afford one. Write for free circular and prices.

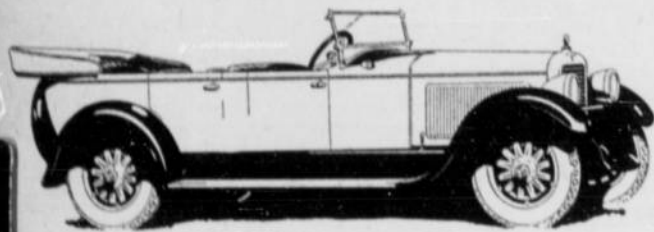
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WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,  
CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Use the Farmers' Market Place to make your wants widely known.

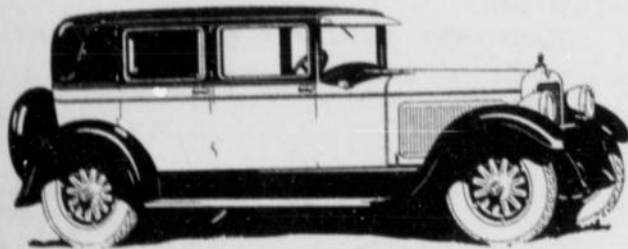


# The Super-Six Principle *freed*

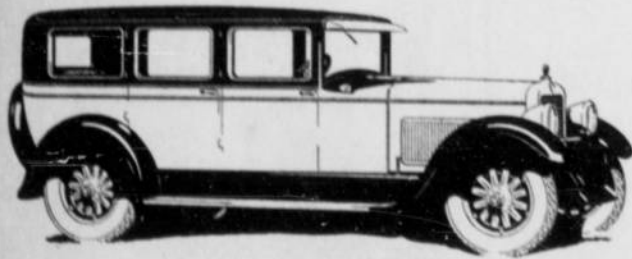
Nothing like it in the World



HUDSON 7-PASS. PHAETON,



HUDSON BROUGHAM, \$2,020.



HUDSON 7-PASS. SEDAN, \$2,375

In appearance and value, as well as performance, Hudson is the most talked of car of the year. Everyone is saying there is "nothing like it in the world."

At the automobile shows, in dealers' salesrooms, and wherever automobiles are talked about, the release of the Super-Six principle to full capacity is of outstanding interest.

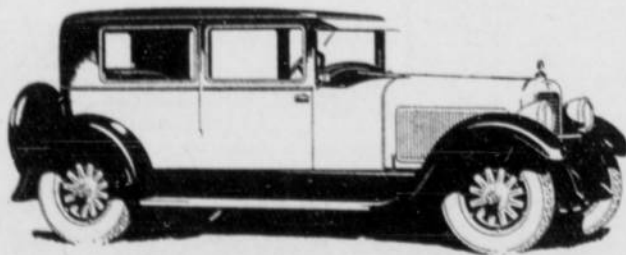
The Super-Six has the smoothness of an electric motor. Four years' development led to full release of its capacity in power, stamina and safety. From the effortless smoothness with which the Super-Six whisks you into motion, to the care-free way in which you make any trip from a journey down-town to a run across the continent, there remains throughout the zest of driving that is possible only to its elastic and smooth flow of power.

Your Hudson Super-Six never extends itself. It always has reserve power for the approaching hill or for greater speed. And its four-wheel brakes with the flexibility of the motor permit a flashing nimbleness you will like. There is restful security in the way the Hudson Super-Six clings to the road, and in the ease and quietness of its action.

And there is a car in its seven new body types that meets any desire for beauty, comfort and luxury.

## HUDSON

*Super-Six*



HUDSON COACH, \$1,650

HUDSON CUSTOMBUILT 5-PASS. SEDAN, \$2,245.  
HUDSON STANDARD 5-PASS. SEDAN, \$1,780.

*All prices F.O.B. Windsor.  
Taxes Extra*

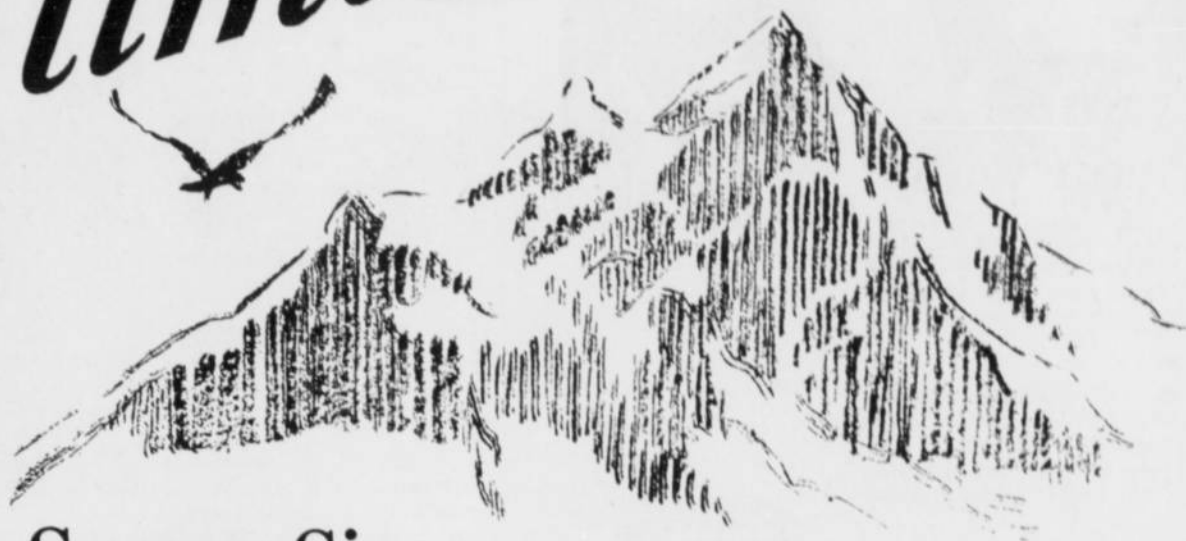
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN





**New Peaks**  
of Speed, Power and Safety

*to the limit*



## Essex is a Super-Six

The Super-Six Principle now released to full capacity in Hudson is also Amazingly Revealed in ESSEX SUPER-SIX

Fifty miles an hour all day long, and ability to travel even faster if you want.

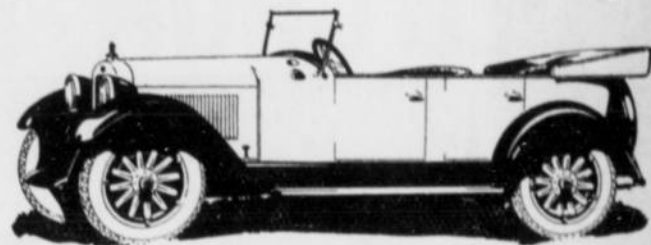
A smooth, fast pick-up, free from jerking or violence. Long life to all wearing parts—accessibility, and the most advanced engineering for low maintenance and operating costs.

Riding and driving ease equalling anything you have ever experienced—surpassing anything ever achieved in a car of its cost.

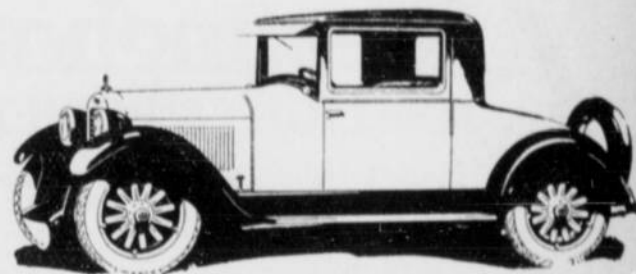
No car of our experience has ever met with such enthusiastic reception. It has been the outstanding attraction at all automobile shows. The beauty, comfort and detail of each body type is commanding highest praise. And dealers everywhere are reporting sales that indicate the greatest Essex popularity of all time.

# ESSEX

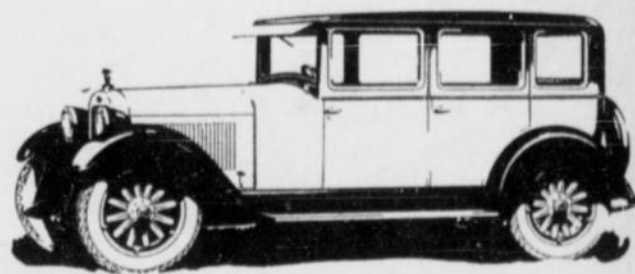
## *Super-Six*



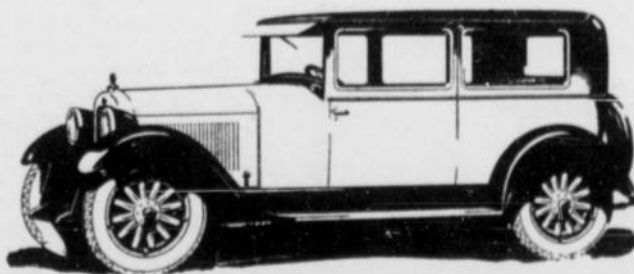
ESSEX 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER



ESSEX COUPE, \$885.



ESSEX SEDAN, \$900.



ESSEX COACH, \$885.

*All prices F.O.B. Windsor.  
Taxes Extra*

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN





What more  
do you want?

**I ASK YOU!** What more do you want in a pipe tobacco than you get in OLD CHUM? For OLD CHUM is made from the finest Virginia leaf that grows—the king of pipe tobaccos.

Yet this isn't all!

You get presents, too. For every package and every tin of OLD CHUM contains "Poker Hands"—good for valuable presents.

And at no extra price for the most satisfying tobacco that ever put sweetness and mellow-ness into a pipe.

So there you are—

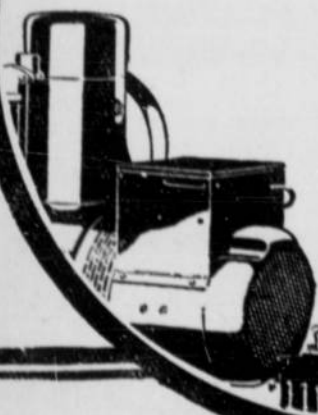
*Fine Tobacco—Fine Presents—No Extra Price*  
What more do you want? I ask you!

**OLD CHUM**



*"The TOBACCO of QUALITY"*

## Have a Westinghouse Farm LIGHT & POWER Plant for a Servant



And a marvelous servant it is. Snap a switch and it floods your home with *light*, snap another and it *works* for you. House work or chores about the farm—light and power for every purpose—that's the kind of servant you can have.

### Easy to Own Easy to Operate

Take advantage of the Westinghouse deferred payment plan. For a small percentage of its cost you can have it installed. Meet the balance in easy payments.

You can install the Westinghouse Lighting Plant in the cellar or in an out-building, where anyone with a few minutes instruction can learn to operate it.

*May We Tell You More About It?*

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited  
General Offices—Hamilton, Ontario  
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## Lloyd George and Liberal Party

*Hope is expressed that the full force of Liberal spirit is again free to assert itself*

**H**OPE is expressed by influential Liberal papers in Great Britain that the conclusion of the negotiations regarding the use of Lloyd George's fund for organization purposes will mean the beginning of a new era in the life of the Liberal party as a renovating and constructive power in the life of the nation. Under the arrangement Lloyd George agreed to turn over to the Administrative Committee of the Liberal Million Fund, free from any conditions, "such a capital sum as would enable those responsible for the securing of candidates to place in the field at the next election a full fighting line." He also agreed to provide from his fund the necessary expenses of the Liberal headquarters in all its activities.

The Administrative Committee includes all the members of the executive of the National Liberal Federation and representatives of the parliamentary party of the Scottish Liberals and of the Women's and Young Liberals' organizations. It is, therefore, the most fully representative body of the Liberal Party.

At the meeting where this arrangement was consummated the Organization Committee, of which Mr. Vivian Phillips was chairman, was asked to place itself in the hands of the Administrative Committee. This was tantamount to asking for Mr. Phillips' resignation. The Asquithian faction, including Lord Grey, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Vivian Phillips and others have, as a result, formed within the party a new body, the Liberal Council, "which, though in no wise antagonistic to the existing organizations, will, nevertheless, remain entirely independent both of the fund and of the obligation attached to its acceptance."

### A Notable Speech

Following the action of the Administrative Committee, Mr. Lloyd George made a notable speech before the 1920 Club, characterized by seriousness and moderation. It has been referred to by the Manchester Guardian as "a summons to effort and victory." In part he said:

"We are not the only party suffering from dissensions. If you feel depressed about our party take a course of study in the journals of the Tory and the Labor party. You will find in the former criticism of their leaders ranging from mild doubt to stern reproof. This criticism is no longer confined to independent Tory journals. One Tory journal of high repute, and in recent years of an unblemished record of partisanship, goes so far as to demand wholesale dismissals from the Ministry. In the Labor journals you will be refreshed with columns of attacks, of criticisms, of suspicions, all levelled by leaders and sections inside the party, against each other. And this very evening Labor leaders will emerge from a Labor conference with blackened eyes given them by other Labor leaders, metaphorically speaking of course."

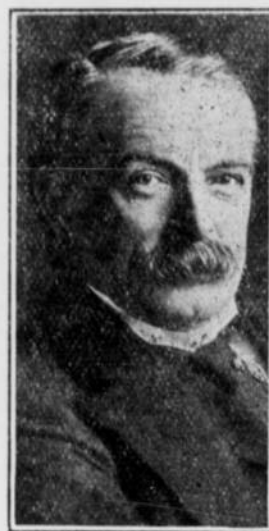
"But I am not altogether dissatisfied with the progress which has been made towards consolidating the Liberal party. Nineteen-twentieths of the rank and file have come together. With patience it will come all right in the end. We have secured so far a general agreement on the measures to be advocated by the party for application in the interests of the country. To achieve that agreement we have, it is true, adjusted contending views, as we did so successfully at the Land Convention. That is essential in the working of any party. But it is not necessary to agree, or even to differ, now as to the particular course of action which we ought to adopt in

the next parliament in order to advance those measures or that policy. That must surely depend on circumstances over which we have only partial control."

### Manchester Guardian's Comment

Commenting on the outcome of the incident, the Manchester Guardian says:

"Trouble has arisen of a kind which is more provoking than formidable. Lord Grey and Mr. Vivian Phillips, with whomsoever else has yet to be seen, have constituted themselves a council of dissidents. At the same time they protest, like Mrs. Micawber to her immortal spouse, that they will never desert the Liberal party and that they will die rather than fall in support of Liberal causes and candidates. In short they will do everything Liberal but forget that they have a feud to carry on with Mr. Lloyd George. With no other reason d'être than this the new schism cannot thrive, because the great bulk of the party are demonstrably sick of the feud. Mr.



Lloyd George

Lloyd George has claimed that nineteen-twentieths of the party are at one behind him. The early history of the Liberal Council looks like proving even that to be an underestimate. Already the all-important Candidates' Association has shown that the schismatics cannot expect much sympathy from them, yet that party comprises men drawn from both the Lloyd George and Oxford camps."

### The Latest Liberal Split

A writer in The Nation and Athenaeum, discussing the episode under the title, The Latest Liberal Split, says, in part:

"... The ultimate reason for the seceders' alarms is that they are genuinely afraid of Mr. Lloyd George's radicalism. They are mostly negative-minded men, a little afraid of constructive ideas. It is easy to say what they are against: they hate Lloyd George, they hate schemes of land reform, they hate Toryism, they hate protection, they hate the Labor party, they hate Socialism. But what do they love? By what projects of reform are they impassioned? Is there any one of them whose name is identified with any contribution to constructive Liberal thought? What do they want to do with the organization they are forming beyond "downing" Mr. Lloyd George? In truth the secession already includes or will draw to itself all the timid or Whiggish elements in Liberalism."

After a brief reference to the history of the Liberal party since the days of the coalition he continues: "Then Mr. Lloyd George came back to the party; and those who wanted to work found that he, unlike most of his colleagues, was ready and eager to work with them, to discuss live topics with them, not as a condescending Olympian, but on equal terms; to set enquiries afoot, to hammer out projects of reform and submit them to free criticism. So first by ones and twos, and then in battalions, those who wanted a live, progressive Liberalism found themselves drawn into association with Mr. Lloyd George. ... They want the party itself democratically governed, to be free and independent, and to choose its own leaders. But if they are forced to make a choice between Mr. Lloyd George, who is alive and eager and really bent upon working for a better Britain, and on the other hand a group of men who have never shown the faintest interest in constructive work and who are primarily responsible for defiling politics with personalities, their choice cannot be in doubt."

"This new split may finally destroy the Liberal party. On the other hand it may clear the air and let us get on with our work."



# An Adventure in Trapping

Cecil F. Lawrence lived to tell the tale, but he now gives coyotes a wider berth

IT'S nearly 30 years ago this month since I last looked at my traps, and my trapping experiences even in those distant days were only of the briefest. Short though my life as trapper may have been, however, it was enough to make me wake up in terror for many a year after I had been helping to eat an over-generous Christmas dinner or celebrate a friend's birthday.

My father, like most homesteaders, was in the habit of eking out our slim living through the winter by catching what fur he could. It was his custom to set his traps out along the trails he was travelling for feed and firewood. In this way it was possible to attend to them while doing his other work. It so happened that on a certain January morning that stock had been breaking into a haystack in the opposite direction to that in which he intended to go, necessitating a change in his plans.

I was 11 years old and in the habit of accompanying my father on his rounds and knew as well or even better than he did where all the sets were. So when he suggested that I walk round and see that no wretched animal was being left to suffer needless torture I accepted readily enough and, taking a small trapper's axe to open the rat houses, started off on my three-mile walk. I had scarcely cleared the yard when my little brother, Dan, aged seven, came running after and begged to be allowed to accompany me. It was a lovely morning and the trail was good, so bidding him fetch his sleigh, with the idea it might be useful to carry any animals caught, and to give him a ride on should he grow tired, we started off.

I must explain here that my father had traps out for muskrats, weasels and coyotes, but had had no success with the latter, and so I had no expectations of finding one in our traps.

The first half-mile of our journey yielded no thrill to speak of. The trail wound across the end of a small lake, and I visited several rat houses with varying success, dumping the little bodies into the sleigh for my brother to pull, father having told me to take them home to him to skin for fear of my injuring the pelts.

## The Initial Mistake

To get off the lake the trail wound round in a sharp curve, doubling back on itself where it climbed a steep bank whose sides were covered with a thick growth of spruce. I had often been tempted to explore amongst them, their dark shadows on the steep bank exerting a strong fascination over me, and now, on foot, with no father waiting, seemed to be an ideal opportunity. Turning off the trail we started towards them. My idea was to scale the bank and regain the trail where it ran along the summit. We had only proceeded a few yards when I realized the impossibility of ever getting Dan and his sleigh with its load of muskrats to the top through the loose snow, and so with some difficulty persuaded him to turn back and go round by the trail while I went on and met him at the top.

I had a wonderful time in those spruces scrambling up steep banks where the earth had fallen away, climbing out on the trunks of trees that grew straight out from the bank like pegs, and then there was a fat partridge to be tracked, and so it came about that quite a little time elapsed before I climbed over the bank and regained the trail. I looked back over the way Dan should come, but could see no sign of him, the trail ran bare and glistening in the bright sunshine straight to the brow of the hill. I turned and swept the country with my eyes and saw, 300 yards away, on the edge of a little patch of willow, where we had a wolf trap set, a big coyote crouching in the snow, and even as I looked the willows parted and out stepped Dan.

Blown from my scramble up the bank and still bewildered at not seeing the child behind me as I had expected, it was a moment before I realized what he was about and when I did it was too late. With one hand outstretched in a coaxing attitude the little fellow walked straight up to what he evidently took to be a dog. As everyone knows, it is customary when trapping coyotes to place a number of traps around the bait with the idea that the animal on stepping into one will jump around and get caught in others,

thus preventing his fighting himself clear. This my father had done, but instead of merely fastening them to large blocks of wood, as is usual, had fastened them securely to stakes in the ground.

And now as I watched the little figure it stumbled and fell headlong in the snow. He had stepped into one of the traps on the opposite side of the bait to the trapped animal. I started to run towards them and as I started I saw the coyote rise up threateningly from his crouching, shrinking attitude, evidently emboldened by the sight of his tiny assailant being in difficulties.

I did that sprint in record time and was pretty well blown when I reached them. The coyote was straining savagely across the carcass of the dead calf which we had used for bait and had just managed to reach hold of one of Dan's arms, but both fast, as they were, in traps the beast was unable to either pull Dan over or get closer himself.

Of course, if I had kept cool the situation would have offered but few difficulties, but I did not keep cool. I was only 11 and had had no experience of such situations. Had never even seen a live coyote at such close range before, let alone a man-eating one (mother had told me many hair-raising stories of man-eating lions and tigers). Added to that, Dan was lying face down in the snow, making no sound, having exhausted himself screaming before I got there, as I discovered after.

I was all puffed out and in no condition to think calmly and so ran in valourously, determined to sell my life dearly and die fighting axe in hand. My first blow was a good one and carried weight enough to have split the coyote's skull from crown to chin. But, alas, it never hit his head at all. Struck instead the frozen rib of the dead calf and glanced from there on to my own knee, inflicting a nasty wound. Losing my grip on the axe I fell forward on to the coyote's side of the bait.

Coyotes are by nature cowardly animals, but this one, maddened with terror of the trap on his hind leg and encouraged by my size, forgot his fear and for a time things were pretty even. I was a good strong lad and he was a good strong coyote. I had no time to feel for my lost axe, both my hands were busy fending his snapping jaws from my face. Nothing but the fact that he only had one hind leg free saved me from being ripped open from chin to stomach.

Gradually my strength gave out, and, gasping, I felt the brutes strong body pressing me into the snow, his muzzle feeling for my throat, when "click!" As he stood above me one of his fore paws stepped into an unsprung trap which we had rolled up to in our struggle and now it held him fast. I just managed to drag myself out of reach of the crazed brute and then I fainted.

## The Awakening

I was feeling stiff and sore all over when I came round again. My knee where I had struck it with the axe refused to bend. One of my wrists was torn and swollen where it had been chewed. The coyote lay a few feet from me, glaring madly out of bloodshot eyes, his mouth dripping with blood and foam. I thought for a moment it was my own or brother's blood, but it was his own, the poor brute had fought the steel trap until his teeth were broken and his gums raw.

Dan was whimpering softly to himself on the other side of the bait. He thought, poor child, that I was killed. I dragged myself over to him and tried to force the jaws of the trap that held him, a task which, needless to say, was beyond my strength, and so we lay and waited for the search party which came finally about sunset.

My father dispatched the coyote with one swift blow of a club and said I deserved the same medicine for having got Danny into such trouble. Luckily Danny was wearing a pair of heavy home-tanned cowhide moccasins and these together with his thick socks had been sufficient to prevent the No. 4 trap from injuring his foot and beyond a slight swelling he had suffered no harm. A fortnight later I, too, was as well as ever, but have and will always have for the rest of my life a scar down one cheek where the great claws ripped me. I've never trapped since.



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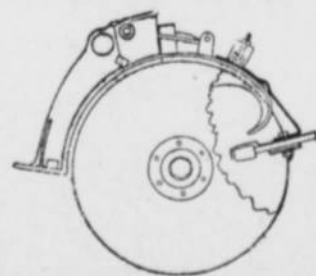
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### When Purchasing Furniture

IF it were possible to collect the information it would be interesting to learn how much the average farm family spends in a year on home furnishing and equipment. These figures are not available for rural Canada at the present time. The United States, because of greater population and wealth, is able to gather more detailed statistics than we are, as yet. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that among 1,299 farm families in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas the average yearly expenditure on home furnishings and equipment is \$44.42.

When it comes to the purchasing of such important things as furnishings for the home it is well for the woman who buys it to form good habits in purchasing. Everything bought must have some relation to what she already has. All decorations, furniture, rugs, carpets, draperies and the rest must be judged from their aesthetic value and their usefulness. When a man and woman start housekeeping for the first time, the articles to be bought are many and the purchasing power is at a minimum. Then it is well to buy simple furniture which can be used elsewhere when there will likely be more money to spend. It is best to buy in small quantities and get better pieces rather than buying everything one needs and have it of a poor quality. Choose furniture that will mellow with age rather than that which will look shabby after a few short years of wear. Do not be persuaded into buying furniture that is the fad of the moment either in design or finish. Do not buy certain styles or suites to please someone else or because it seems to be the conventional thing to have. Do not buy heavy stuffed furniture for a small living room.

Whatever is bought in the way of furniture, rugs, draperies should have some relation, one to the other, so that a harmonious effect may be secured when they are assembled together. It is better to start with one or two main articles of good quality and design and to build up the furnishing of the room around that. It is quite an easy matter these days to secure pamphlets or books on house furnishings. Once the homemaker has a knowledge of first principles she will be able to buy intelligently. The study of what is good, and careful observation before purchasing and then, finally, wise buying will help her make her home an evidence of her own good taste. For, contrary to the opinion popularly held, attractive home furnishing is more a matter of good taste and judgment in buying than it is a matter of spending large sums of money.

### Chicken a la Canada

Canada is to have a national chicken dish, if the poultry people make good their present plans. It will be some-

thing tasty, distinctive and as attractive as it is possible for good cooks to make it. It will be featured on the menus in dining cars, hotels, restaurants and on board Canadian ships.

Whether it will be chicken fried, boiled, creamed, roasted, or done in any other way known to those skilled in culinary art, remains to be decided. The suggestion of the idea came from a meeting held in Winnipeg at the time the national convention of the Produce Merchants was in session. At that same meeting over \$500 was subscribed toward establishing a fund, out of which prizes would be paid. It is hoped that the Dominion government will add to this fund so that it will be large enough to give the scheme good publicity and arouse the very best effort of good cooks. The competition will in all probability be open to anyone in the Dominion who wishes to compete—to housewives, chefs and domestic science experts. So this is the time for all those skilful in preparing choice dishes from chicken to take stock of their pet recipes in order to discover if they have a prize-winner among them.

There should be great consternation among the barn-yard fowl at this announcement. The success of this plan will mean a greater consumption of chicken in Canada. Full details of the competition are yet to be worked out by the special committee appointed to go into the matter. It is hoped to have the national chicken dish selected and ready for the World's Poultry Congress which meets in Ottawa during the last week of July.

### Shaw on Child Training

It has been said more than once that only those who have no children of their own are able to speak with assurance on the subject of child training. Certainly most parents who have a number of children are very hesitant to advance theories or to offer advice.

A discussion has been waged in certain British publications over the subject of, The Menace of the Leisured Woman. George Bernard Shaw has been taking part in the discussion and during January delivered an address at Kingsway Hall in which he had something to say about women's work of bringing up children. Seeing that he is a bachelor his words may be given due consideration. In truly characteristic style Shaw has clothed a bit of wisdom in lightly spoken words. He said, on that occasion.

"As to the question of children! Bringing up a single child is undoubtedly a whole-time job. The remedy for that is to have six children. Then it will hardly take any time at all for they will bring each other up. In the course of a long life I have observed large families and I

have seen the eldest child, perhaps the second child, 'brought up' in the worst sense of that horrible word. What right has any human being to dare to talk of 'bringing up a child?' You do not bring up a tree or a plant. It brings itself up. You have got to give it a fair chance by tilling the soil. But when it comes to a question of bringing up children, you find in large families the two eldest made intensely miserable and to a great extent destroyed and their lives very largely spoiled by bringing up. But with families of six or seven or eight children, by the time the parents come to the last child they are tired of it and have given up that sort of nonsense. What can they do except look at them? That is the thing that you ought to do. You have got to keep them in order, inculcating a certain amount of order in them. But if there is a fairly large family let them bring one another up. Then you will find that although bringing up one child is a whole-time job, bringing up six or seven takes about a half hour a day."

### A Novel Way of Travelling

Where is the person who does not at some time in his or her life long to travel? Very few of us have either the means or the opportunity to do the little bit of travelling which we feel certain would add variety and interest to life. As for a trip abroad—that is a dream we may treasure in the innermost corner of our minds but the hope of its fulfilment fades as other responsibilities grow and press upon us. But it is a dream which brings us much pleasure while we cherish it.

In order to travel we must have a certain amount of leisure and a considerable amount of money. Why not substitute fireside travelling? The idea is not quite so absurd as it may at first appear. In fact, that is exactly what a certain farmer in Saskatchewan did. Each winter for the past several years he has decided in his own mind what country he would like to visit. Then, knowing that the Open Shelf of the Travelling Library Department, established by the Saskatchewan government for the use of rural people, stood ready to help him, he wrote, asking for books on that particular country. Suppose, we shall say for convenience, that the country selected for this winter was India. He got books on India's soil and climate; its people, their customs and traditions; the products of India; the animal life; the interesting places, etc., etc.

On another page in this issue Anna Stevens tells how a group of farm women went on some imaginary trips and had some highly enjoyable times while doing so. The suggestion has considerable merit in it. And then perhaps if we took a few journeys in that manner we would be better equipped to enjoy real travelling when "our ship comes in."

## Discussion of Home Problems

This corner has been a most popular one with our women readers in the past. We are announcing some topics for discussion this month which are of varied interest. We extend an invitation to Guide readers to answer the questions raised in the letters printed below and we offer prizes for the best letters written as answers. There is no limit to the length of the letter which may be sent in. Give all the information that you think is necessary but give it as briefly as possible.

### Dancing in the Country

Just at the present time our little rural community is in the throes of a discussion on the subject of dancing. We have no building suitable for public dances, except the schoolhouse. We are a district far from town. The decision seems to rest with the trustees but the ratepayers are taking quite a keen interest in the whole matter. The debate going on has caused a great amount of bitterness. We hold church services in the same building. Some of the parents in the school district are opposed to dancing altogether and claim that they will do all in their power to prevent the trustees granting permission to having dances held once a fortnight. Others of us who like and approve of dancing think that good times, under proper supervision, should be provided for our young folks. The bitterest opponents to dancing claim that it is impossible to have dances without having liquor brought in and a train of evil influences set to work. To me these people seem narrow minded and foolish. If we do not permit young people to have a certain amount of pleasure they will go elsewhere to get it. It seems to me that dances should be held right in one's home community, where adequate and healthy supervision of amusement can be given. I would like to know how other communities have dealt with a situation such as we now find ourselves in.—J.H.O.

### Should Men Help with Housework?

During last year The Guide conducted, among its readers, a very interesting discussion on the subject, Should Women Do Outside Work. It seemed fairly unanimous that women should help under special circumstances. I would like to see a discussion among your readers of the other side of this subject—Should Farm Men Help With Housework? It is easier to secure hired men for the farm than it is to secure domestic help. In the winter time it is sometimes possible for a farmer to secure a man for small wages and his board. That leaves the man, especially if he is a grain farmer, more or less free, while his wife has as much work as in any other season of the year. Some men are very considerate and assist in many ways. What do other readers think about farm men helping with housework?—Mrs. A.S.A., Alta.

### Cellar Arrangement

We hope to put a concrete foundation and basement under our house next year. I would

like to learn how other farm women have arranged the basement of their houses to accommodate a washing machine, cream separator, furnace, fuel, vegetables, canned fruit, meat, etc. How did they arrange the entrance, from the inside and the outside? Would those who have tried the plan of having the basement used for laundry purposes advise others to attempt the same plan? Does it mean a labor saving or does it add to the work when one has to go up and down a flight of stairs? What is the probable cost of a good basement? What has been the experience of Guide readers in working out a satisfactory cellar arrangement?—Mrs. J.E. Man.

### Hobbies for Girls

I am very enthusiastic over hobbies for farm girls. If a girl has some particular hobby it gives her something, outside of her work to think about and she will get a great amount of fun out of it. I have three hobbies. One is stamp collecting, another is scrapbook and the last is collecting butterflies. Neither one of these take much time. In fact I only work at them in my spare time. I have often wondered what other hobbies girls on the farm might take up how they like those they have had and how they have turned them to their own amusement and profit.—Dorothy B., Sask.

For the best answer to the above questions The Guide will pay \$4.00, for the second \$3.00 and for the third \$2.00. Our regular rate of payment will be made for any others that are accepted for publication. Write in ink and on one side of the paper only. Answers to the above questions will be accepted by us up to and including April 2. Address letters to The Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.





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## Household Discoveries

*From the experience of Guide readers*

To keep bread dough warm over night during the winter time I heat a flat stone that will just fit nicely under a two-gallon crock. When I set the yeast at night I warm this stone and then put it in the dish pan. Then I set the crock with the sponge in it on top of the stone and cover it up well. It keeps some warmth in it all night. In the morning I heat the stone again and set it under the pans after I have put the loaves in them. Thus I do not need to have the bread pans near the stove.—Mrs. A. S., Sask.

Sheepskin lining of old smocks makes excellent insoles for moccasins. It can also be used to make bedroom slippers for small children. An old slipper may be used as a pattern, but they must be made much larger so as to allow for the space taken up by the wool as that will be on the inside of the slipper.—Margaret Lamb, Man.

My favorite short cut in sewing is to have a muslin pattern for each member of the family. It is fitted plain with marks made where the pockets are to go and notches on the waist to correspond with those in the sleeve. I make notes on the pattern as to the lengths of sleeves, arm-hole measure, etc. In this way I never forget the various sizes required. I find in making a dress from such a pattern that I do not require so many fittings. This is a decided advantage when the children are at school.—Grace Thomas, Sask.

Save a bag of sawdust when the men are busy sawing up the summer's supply of wood. The sawdust will make a cheap and satisfactory sweeping compound to keep the dust down, especially if slightly dampened. It is also useful to stuff pin cushions, children's rag dolls, etc. When mixed with thin glue it is a good crack filler.—O. R. L., Man.

Never throw away old leather mitts until all good pieces of leather have been removed. Pieces off the back may be used to replace worn palms or used as patches on other mitts or moccasins. House slippers may be made for little tots out of two or more thicknesses of heavy cloth. If the soles of these are covered with a soft piece of leather such as is used in a mitt they will wear much longer.—Margaret L., Man.

To wash new flour sacks successfully, dampen the printed portion and rub well with soap and roll the sack up and let it stand for half an hour. Then wash in the usual way. This loosens the dye with the starch and the dye does not set in the cloth.—Mrs. W. F. P., Man.

A quickly made dessert may be made by peeling, coring and chopping very finely several eating apples. The chopped apple is then beaten into some whipped cream which has been sweetened and flavored with vanilla.—Mrs. M. G. M., Sask.

When knitting sweaters or dresses I often had difficulty in getting the first row to look just right. I used to crochet slip stitch along the row when the garment was finished. But now I find that the work has a more even edge if I knit into the "back" of each stitch for the first row after casting on the stitches.—Marie Walton, Man.

Children's felt boots often wear in the uppers over the ankles while the remaining portion is still good. To remedy this, take a bit of cloth the same color as the boot and sew it on the inside over the worn part. Then with yarn of the same color darn on the outside. Such a repair is warm, strong and neat.—Margaret L., Man.

A spoonful of vinegar on top of a jar of mincemeat will help to preserve it if one is unable to procure spirits. I have tried this with success.—Mrs. H. J. H., Man.

When cheese in the mouse-trap does not attract mice, try baiting the trap with fried bacon.—Betty Clay, Alta.

If you have made some discovery in your housework send it along to The Guide. All contributions accepted are paid for upon publication.

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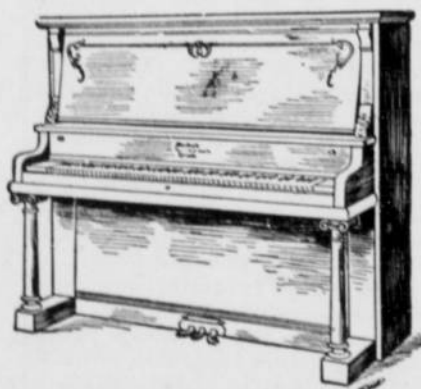
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## The Stay-at-Home Club

How seven busy women enjoyed pleasant visits to other lands

By ANNA STEVENS

**M**RS. MENNIN was wiping the noon dishes in a very melancholy way, around and down, around and down her hand went while her mind took no notice of what she was doing till the pan was empty. "There, now, that's done and I never knew I did it," she said in a martyr-like tone to her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, who sat darning socks by the kitchen fire.

"That really is the trouble with us stay-at-home women," Mrs. Jones replied. "We are so used to our job we do it without much thought and our minds have nothing to keep them alive."

"If we only had some kind of club to go to. Of course, they have them over at the church and down in the village, but that's ten miles from here and we haven't a car, and even if we had, I couldn't run it. I counted the other day that there are seven women within three miles of here who never seem to go any place, not even to visit each other."

"I wonder if we couldn't make a club out of them?"

"But we're none of us clever or learned or wise—all we know is how to cook and sew and bring up babies," Mrs. Mennin sighed.

"Let's ask them over tomorrow," Mrs. Jones said, glancing brightly up from her work, "and see if among us we cannot think up something new and nice for us to do." So that was how the Stay-at-Home Club was formed.

They decided not to have any rules or creed beyond the Golden Rule and that verse from the Bible that says "Charity suffereth long and is kind, charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up—thinketh no evil, rejoiceth in the truth."

"If we read those together each meeting that ought to keep our tongues and thoughts in order," Mrs. Smith declared.

They put their names down in alphabetical order and decided each was to be hostess in turn. The hostess was to be president for that day, the secretary was to be the one who was hostess the last day, and the other five were the executive committee.

At this their first meeting they discussed what they could do together. All seemed to want something useful. One suggested they bring flannelette and make underwear for an orphans' home, another thought they needed to make clothes for themselves as well as for orphans, she advocated lending each other patterns, help fit each other's dresses. One wanted to learn to crochet and embroider. Another wanted to learn how to can meats, and when they asked little Mrs. Williams what she wanted to do she said she wanted to go to Egypt for the spring months. They all laughed at this.

Mrs. Jones settled the discussion by moving that they do just anything they wanted to do most. "I imagine," she declared, "that each of us knows some one thing pretty well; for instance, I know how to can meats and Mrs. Smith here makes wonderful candy. Let each hostess decide what she can best show in her own home and tell us the meeting before, then we might all bring something to help out the meeting."

"And let each of us bring ten cents a meeting and when we have enough to buy ten yards of flannelette we'll have a day to sew for the orphans," Mrs. Mennin added.

So it was arranged that at Mrs. Bartlett's they should make children's dresses for their own children; at Mrs. Compt's they would do fancy work, when each would bring any designs or patterns she had at home; at Mrs. Jones they would can meats; and at Mrs. Mennin's they would discuss home decoration, taking in ideas of papering, calomining, finishing of floors and short cuts in housework; at Mrs. Smith's they would make candy, chocolate creams; at Mrs.

Thompson's they would make the garments for the orphans; and at Mrs. Williams' they would take an imaginary trip to Egypt.

Now, Mrs. Williams was an energetic young bride that had been the school teacher three years in this district. She declared she wasn't any good at domestic things, but would be glad to take imaginary trips for the club if they'd tell her where they wanted to go. So it was decided to have a short travel talk at each meeting, each lady was to choose her place of travel and then Mrs. Williams would take her there in imagination. Mrs. Bartlett was to be the first, but when asked where she wanted to go replied:

"Well, I just don't care where we'll land, Mrs. Williams,

but I want you to take me up in an aeroplane and set me down some place I've never seen before, and I want, too, to know how the thing works and just why it flies."

Fortunately for Mrs. Williams her mother had given her, as a birthday present, a subscription to the Geographical Magazine, so at the meeting

at Mrs. Bartlett's she brought one of its numbers, October, 1926, that described a trip all across Canada by air, and showed many photographs of different cities of Canada from the air. A science book from the school library gave the designs of several kinds of aircraft.

Mrs. Compt wanted to climb a mountain, so for that meeting Mrs. Williams wrote to the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, Dominion Government, Ottawa, and they sent her several booklets describing the wonderful trips through the Canadian Rockies.

Mrs. Jones wanted a trip by boat around the world and for this Mrs. Williams wrote to the Raymond and Whitcomb Company, 26 Beacon Street, Boston, who were arranging trips for 1927, and they sent her a book, Round the World Cruise. The ladies had great fun over this, all pretending to get ready to go on the trip, to order new clothes from the mail order catalogs, new grips and travelling accessories. They let the round-the-world trip take them several meetings, four in fact, meanwhile each read all she could of the countries they would visit.

Mrs. Mennin said she wanted to spend the summer in the south of England, so for her day Mrs. Williams had procured that most charming book, A Thread of English Road, by Charles Brooke, and its quaint illustrations delighted them all.

Mrs. Smith wanted to go for a trip across the Mediterranean Sea. For this they wrote to Thos. Cook and Son, 585 Fifth Avenue, New York, and received several booklets that delighted them. The Frank Tourist Co., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, was also written to, whose booklet described more about the Mediterranean Sea.

Mrs. Thompson wanted to go to Hawaii, and for information about it they wrote to the Matson Navigation Co., 211 Market Street, San Francisco.

This was only the beginning of their travel trips, as after once making a start they found themselves more and more interested. A courteous letter with a stamp enclosed to the different railways of Canada brought them at least a dozen descriptive booklets of possible trips both by water and land, and summer trips by mountain and sea. One series they found very interesting was the booklets on the Historical Spots of Canada, which they got from the Dominion Government. With the aid of these, the Geographical Magazine and the booklets they procured from the different railways and steamship companies, they had a fund of information to help them.





# A St. Patrick's Party

A few suggested games and contests offered in the spirit of the day  
By ELEANOR ARDEN



**S**URE and 'tis the Irish who 'know how to be gay!

Perhaps that is one reason why it is an easy matter to get folk into a mood to enjoy a St. Patrick's day party. For somehow the mere mention of the day brings a smile to the faces of most people. We are "merely children of larger growth" and we appreciate the opportunity to become jolly, irresponsible persons and seize upon occasions like this and make them an excuse for merriment. These ideas for a St. Patrick's party are offered in the spirit of the day.

Of course, a proper party begins with invitations. For St. Patrick's they would, of course, be informal and humorous. A familiar little flight of notes from a popular march might be written across the top of the sheet of paper on which appears the invitation. How about having a little rhyme printed or written in green ink or crayon. The following might do:

"St. Patrick's day in the avengin'  
Has been chosen by us two  
To have a little party—  
And we are invitin' you.  
Please come and wear an Irish smile,  
We want you on the scene.  
You'll find the place quite easily,  
For the house is Irish green."

Other attractive invitations may be made by cutting green shamrocks from stiff green paper and printing a line or verse on each petal, the time and the place on the stem in gilt. Here is another truly Irish invitation:

"Sure it's green with envy  
You'll be, if you fail to come  
to a St. Patrick's day party  
with me at 8.30 on March  
17. I am expecting ye.  
P.S.—If you shouldn't receive  
this card, please let me  
know at once."

## A Touch of Green

At this season of the year, when we are looking forward to spring and summer, the various shades of green have a particular appeal. There are a number of ways you may use them in decorations and color schemes for a St. Patrick's party. White and gold can be used very effectively for contrasting colors.

The room may be given a gay and festive air by having a number of green toy balloons bobbing about high over the assembled guests' heads. Colored lamp shades help to give the room an attractive touch of color. If possible the hostess should dress in green. She can quite easily make a pretty dress out of crepe paper over the foundation of one of her dresses.

For table decorations, scatter cut shamrocks over the cloth and lay streamers of green crepe paper across the table. To the end of the streamers paste large shamrocks. What party is complete without favors? They may be wiggly green paper snakes which you could have fun with poking at scary folks, toy pipes, kites, harps, pigs, tall hats, Irish lads or lassies.

As each guest arrives pin on him a huge green paper bow and tell him that one of the rules, which must not be broken during the evening, is that everybody must talk in Irish brogue. This will put every one in a merry frame of mind. The most awkward part of a social or party is apt to be when the guests are first arriving. To avoid formality, a hunt for partners may be instituted. Potatoes, cut from brown cardboard, may be hidden around the room. On the potatoes given to the men should be written questions

which are answered by some word or phrase which will be found on the potato in the possession of one of the girls, which has something "green" in it, as for example.

- 1—A delicious apple? (Greening).
- 2—A plum? (Greengage). 3—A tree? (Evergreen). 4—A mountain in Vermont? (Green mountain). 5—A place where flowers are kept? (Greenhouse).
- 6—An inexperienced person? (Greenhorn). 7—A dealer in fresh vegetables? (Greengrocer). 8—A room in a theatre? (Greenroom). 9—The kind of back we all want? (Greenback). 10—A bird? (Greenfinch). 11—Turf? (Greensward).
- 12—A poison? (Paris green). 13—A tree of the Laurel family? (Greenheart).
- 14—A state of being green? (Greenhood). 15—A sauce made from sorrel? (Greensauce). 16—A kind of sand? (Greensand). 17—A tropical climbing orchid? (Greenwithe). 18—The forrest in leaf? (Greenwood). 19—A market for vegetables? (Greenstall). 20—A young goose? (Greengoose). 21—A seaweed? (Greenslake). 22—The name of a popular girls' book? (Anne of Green Gables).
- 23—Jealousy? (Greeneyes).

## With the Skill of the Irish

When they are all seated the hostess might inform them that there was to be a "silence contest" while a number of Irish selections were played on the gramophone or piano. All who spoke during that time must draw a slip from a certain basket held by the scorekeeper when the music was finished. They must do the penance written in green ink on that slip.

An amusing contest might be carried out by asking the guests to carve an animal from a potato. They would be given a knife and toothpicks for tools. Or they might be given a piece of green paper from which they must cut a silhouette picture to represent some old nursery rhyme. The silhouette would be pasted on a piece of heavy black or white paper.

Or perhaps you might like to test their skill in drawing the map of Ireland. Each guest is given a small square of cardboard and a pencil and asked to draw the map of Ireland, putting in the principal cities. The best work might be awarded a book of Irish stories.

Tests of skill such as is given above should be alternated with the more active, nonsensical games or stunts. Perhaps you might try a shamrock hunt. First, before the guests arrive hide hundreds of little

green paper shamrocks about the room. When the hunt is over each person counts up his number of shamrocks and the one who has found the most is awarded some little favor.

## Try Potato Golf

Irish city names for charades is an amusing form of entertainment. Potato golf is another lively game. For this a golf course is laid out by means of small dishes and saucers of various sizes. A tablespoon, a dessert spoon and a teaspoon should be given to each player, together with a medium sized, smooth potato. The object of the contest is to toss the potato from one dish or "hole" to another, using as few strokes as possible, the spoons serving as golf clubs.

Six contestants abreast may run a potato race. A small round potato is placed on the back of one of the hands of each contestant. He must run across the room and drop it into a wide-mouthed jar. The one who performed this feat most rapidly is given a prize or awarded so many points.

The last contest of the evening may be the telling of Irish stories.



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## Uses for Sour Milk

Some attractive articles of diet which the home cook may have  
By THE COUNTRY COOK

ONE need not be dismayed at the idea of having a certain amount of sour milk and cream on one's hands. I am sure many of us have certain pet dishes that call for just those ingredients to make them lighter and more tender than they would be if made with sweet milk. In the making of muffins, ginger cake, etc., sour cream saves time and butter. If you find that milk or cream has turned slightly, put it in a dish in a warm part of the kitchen so that it will sour quickly. The souring of milk is caused by the growth of bacteria which use up the sugar in the milk and form lactic acid. If milk is soured too slowly other bacteria will form and give the milk an unpleasant flavor. Use the sour milk as soon as possible after it has thickened, but be sure that it is thick, otherwise there will not be enough acid to react when the soda is added. Many people spoil the flavor of dishes made with sour milk by using too much soda; this makes biscuits, muffins and pancakes yellow and gives them an unpleasant bitter flavor. One-half teaspoon of soda to one cup of milk is ample; if molasses is used add a little more soda. In many recipes one is instructed to mix the soda with the sour milk. I find that I have better luck if the soda is added to the dry ingredients and well sifted. One of the best and most wholesome ways to use up sour milk is in the form of cottage cheese; in the cities this sells at 15 cents per small jar. At that rate I reckon when we were children we ate about a dollar's worth a meal.

### Cottage Cheese

Let fresh milk stand in a warm place until it sours so that the curd will separate from the whey easily. Turn the curd into a thin cotton bag and let drain in a cool place until the curd is free from the whey. Add salt and sweet or sour cream to taste and serve with sugar or as an accompaniment to salads. There is a much shorter way of separating the curd from the whey, but one has to watch carefully and see that the milk is not heated too much or a tough cheese will result. Heat the thick milk over hot water until the curd and whey begin to separate, then drain as before.

### Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes

2 c. bread crumbs 1 tsp. soda  
1 pt. thick sour milk 1 tsp. salt  
1 c. flour 2 T. melted butter  
1 egg

Soak the bread crumbs in the sour milk, add the egg beaten very light. Sift the salt and soda with the flour and add to the first mixture, heat well and cook on a slightly greased griddle. If the crumbs are very dry more milk may be necessary.

### Sour Milk Griddle Cakes

2 1/2 c. flour 1 tsp. soda  
1/2 tsp. salt 1 egg  
2 c. sour milk

Mix and sift flour, salt and soda, add sour milk and egg well beaten. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot, greased griddle, when puffed and full of bubbles and a golden brown, turn and cook on other side. Do not keep turning griddle cakes while they are cooking or they will be soggy. Serve with butter and maple syrup or honey. An aluminum griddle pan is a great help in turning out prime pancakes; they are fairly expensive, but with care will last a life time.

### Raisin and Nut Loaf

2 c. sour milk 2 c. Graham flour  
2 c. white flour 1 tsp. soda  
1 c. brown sugar 1 tsp. salt  
1 c. raisins 1 c. nuts

Sift the flour, salt and soda, add the sugar and stir in the sour milk, then the nuts and raisins. Bake in loaf tin slowly. If one cup of sour cream is substituted for one of the sour milk the loaf will be improved.—Mrs. W. W. E.

### Date Loaf

1/2 c. butter 1 1/4 c. whole wheat flour  
1 c. sour milk 2 eggs  
1 c. white flour 1 tsp. salt  
1 lb. dates 1 tsp. soda  
1 c. sugar

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the beaten egg, then the sour milk, the dry ingredients sifted together and lastly the dates stoned and cut. Bake in a very slow oven one and one-half hours.

### Bran Muffins

1 egg 1 c. flour  
1 c. sour cream 1/2 tsp. salt  
3/4 tsp. soda 1 T. sugar  
1 c. bran

Beat the egg, add the sour

cream, the bran and sugar, sift the salt and soda with the flour and add to mixture. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven. Sour milk may be used instead of the cream; in this case add three tablespoons melted shortening.

### Golden Corn Cake

3/4 c. cornmeal 1/2 tsp. salt  
1 1/4 c. flour 1 c. sour cream  
1/4 c. sugar 1 egg  
3/4 tsp. soda

Beat egg well, add milk and sugar, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Bake in a shallow-buttered pan in a hot oven 15 minutes. Sour milk and three tablespoons melted butter may take the place of the cream.

### Doughnuts

2 T. butter 2 eggs  
1 c. sour milk 1/4 tsp. cinnamon  
1/2 tsp. salt 3/4 tsp. soda  
1 c. sugar

Cream the butter, add the sugar and cream again, the eggs well beaten, the sour milk, and the cinnamon, salt and soda sifted with the flour. Mix with just enough flour to roll out, cut and fry in hot fat.

### Graham Fruit Bread

2 c. Graham flour 2 T. sugar  
1 c. white flour 1 c. sour milk  
2 T. molasses 4 T. hot water  
3/4 tsp. soda 1/2 c. chopped raisins  
1/2 c. chopped dates 1/2 c. nuts (if liked)  
1/2 tsp. salt

Mix the dry ingredients, add the soda to the hot water, combine ingredients and add fruit. Turn into a buttered and floured bread tin and bake one hour.

### Sour Milk Salad Dressing

3 egg yolks 4 tsp. sugar  
1 tsp. salt 2 T. melted butter  
Whites 3 eggs Dash red pepper  
1 c. sour milk 1/2 c. vinegar  
1 tsp. mustard

Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, mix together the mustard, salt, pepper and sugar, add to the egg yolks. Beat the egg whites, add two tablespoons melted butter and the sour milk. Put in a double boiler and cook until creamy, then with a Dover egg beater add the vinegar slowly, beating all the time.

### Bran Brown Bread

1 c. bran 1 c. sour milk  
2 T. molasses 1/2 c. sugar  
1/2 tsp. salt 1 tsp. soda  
1 c. flour 1/2 c. raisins

Add the bran to the sour milk, add molasses, sugar and the salt and soda sifted with the flour. Put in buttered tins and steam three hours. Coffee tins and large baking powder tins make a loaf that is easy to cut.

### Ginger Cake

1 egg 2 c. flour  
1 c. sour cream 1/2 tsp. ginger  
1/2 c. raisins or dates 1 tsp. salt  
1/2 tsp. cinnamon 1 T. melted shortening  
1 tsp. soda 1/2 c. sugar  
1 c. molasses

Beat the egg, add the sour cream, molasses and sugar. Sift the salt and spices with the flour and add the melted shortening last. If the cream is very rich add one more tablespoon flour. This may be made with sour milk and one-half cup of shortening in place of the cream.

### Sugar Cookies

2/3 c. butter 1/2 tsp. soda  
1/2 c. sour cream 1/2 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. baking powder Dash nutmeg  
1 1/2 c. sugar

Cream the butter, add the sugar, cream well the sour cream or milk and the salt, nutmeg, baking powder and soda with the flour. Add just enough flour to roll out easily. By mixing the dough the night before and putting it in a cool place it will be found easier to handle.

### Ginger Cookies

1 c. brown sugar 1 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. salt 1 c. sour milk  
1/2 c. shortening 4 1/2 c. flour  
1 egg 1 tsp. ginger  
1 c. molasses

Cream the shortening, sugar and salt together, add molasses and ginger, then egg. Dissolve soda in sour milk, add and mix well. Then add flour. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered baking pan and bake in a medium oven.

### Sour Cream Cookies

2 c. brown sugar 1/2 tsp. soda  
1 c. shortening 2 tsp. baking powder  
2 eggs 4 1/2 c. pastry flour  
1/2 tsp. salt 1/2 c. nuts  
1/2 c. raisins 1 c. sour cream  
1/2 tsp. nutmeg

Cream the shortening, salt and sugar add the beaten eggs and the sour cream. Sift and add dry ingredients, and drop by spoonfuls on greased baking pan. Bake in a hot oven. If bread flour is used do not use quite so much flour.



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# Favorite House Plants

Guide readers explain why they have selected certain plants for winter bloom

**I** BELIEVE that a cyclamen will give more beauty for the care than anything else. They may be started from seed but are slow growing and rather uncertain, so the best way is to buy a bulb or potted plant from a seed house or florist, the bulbs only costing twenty-five cents and lasting for years. They come in different shades of pink and red also white and even when not in bloom the leaves are very beautiful. They do not require any sun, in fact the sun hurts them, as it fades the blossoms and wilts the leaves. They start blooming in the early fall and bloom right through the winter and are at the height of their beauty at Christmas time. Then the leaves and flowers die down in the spring and the bulb should be given a short rest in a dark, cool place without water and may be repotted although this is not always necessary.

They should be started again by mid-summer in order to have them blooming by mid-winter. The individual flowers of the giant cyclamen last a long time, two or three months if the plant is kept cool enough and as a good sized plant will have as many as thirty blossoms on at the same time. It is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."—Eva Dodd.

## Proud of Flowering Maple

Not many people seem to know that the flowering maple, or abutilon—is quite easy to grow in the house. It is such a cheerful plant and puts forth bell-shaped flowers during the fall and winter, just when brightness and color are most needed in the home. The plants are good to look at when not in flower, having bright, light-green vine-shaped leaves. A friend of mine who lives in Calgary, in a house without central heating, has had a red flowering maple for years; there were as many as 30 blooms on it at one time. A member of my family saw a huge red flowering maple when on his travels in southern Alberta, it filled a very large window.

I raised all but one of mine from seed. I had a cutting given to me last Christmas and it has made a good plant. My seedlings produced plants with different color blooms, one being white with a large "tongue" of orange and two pink with darker veinings, but the crimson one is the most showy. These plants do better in a fairly rich soil and need very little attention, which in this country of busy housewives is a very great advantage.

I have had a dew plant by the side of an up-stairs window for years, it stands the cold better than geraniums. The window, which is about five foot high, is usually open at the top both winter and summer, only being shut during very severe weather. This plant has no chance when grown in a small tin or pot as the leaves are then small, and dull. Mine is greatly admired, hanging down from the shallow wooden bucket which is quite large, being 14 inches in diameter, the leaves sparkle in the sun just as though it had been out in the dew and the dust does not collect on them. The flowers are starry and beautiful but very small. The seed-bag at the stem is not so prominent as in the poor starved specimens frequently seen. Another good point about the dew plant is that it needs very little attention. It only needs plenty of root-run and good soil to make a beautiful plant. Mine has been taken for a Wandering Jew—Mrs. C. A. G., Alta.

## In or Out it is the Shamrock

My favorite house plant is the pink or white blossomed oxalis, commonly known, in error, as Shamrock. There is also a yellow flowered oxalis



from Bermuda, which is equally satisfactory, and requires the same kind of treatment, but it does not seem to stand the frequent transplantings as well as does the common variety.

The oxalis is less likely to be affected by aphids, and in my experience will stand a frost that reduces many a treasured geranium to a mass of pulp.

## Transplanted to Garden

My first plants were two roots given me in March. I had not brought in any soil the previous fall before freeze-up, so I scraped up a few cups of soil from a spot where the snow had melted on the south side of the house, where sweet peas had grown the previous summer. I filled a one-pound coffee tin to within two inches of the top, making the soil firm, set the roots in position and filled in around them firmly and covered the tops about half-an-inch with soil not so well firmed. I gave them a good watering to fill spaces in the soil, cut off the few straggling leaves and set the tins in the south window of the kitchen. In less than two weeks several neatly folded leaves were showing, and these increased quite rapidly. The first week of June (transplanting time), I carefully removed the roots with the surrounding ball of earth to the garden, choosing a southerly exposure. Before the end of June the plants had grown amazingly and countless flower stalks were appearing. I picked off all dead blossoms every week as the secret of continuous blooming is to prevent the formation of seed.

About the first week in September I lifted the roots carefully and found that three and four new roots had developed below those planted. These I carefully broke off, and planted the top roots into tins for house plants during the winter. I took time to fill the pots from the soil that grows under clumps of willows. This is almost pure leaf grass roots, or else I hunt out a well decayed stack bottom and fill the pots with such soil. I find that soil rich in vegetable mould is better than heavier soils enriched with poultry and barnyard fertilizer. After carefully planting the roots usually with a ball of soil about them, giving a thorough watering, cutting back the leaves, I place them in a sunny window for about two weeks until new leaves appear. The growth is steady so that by the middle of November the first flower stalks are showing and the plants continue as things of beauty during December, January and February. The soil should not dry out nor should it be so wet that it will stick to the finger when firmly pressed. Much more water is required when the plants are in full bloom, than when there are only leaves. Seeds must not be allowed to form at any time.

## When Spring Comes

By the time March comes round again the pots will be found to contain many more roots, and these may be re-potted and transplanted later to the outside garden, or into veranda boxes if desired. During very cold spells when the house temperature is almost certain to drop below freezing at night, I set the plants on a chair, cover them with newspaper, and throw a light quilt or sheet over everything, and by so doing the oxalis lives through unharmed even if the other house plants have succumbed with equal protection.

The oxalis roots multiply quite rapidly. I have planted a dozen roots in March in a box that fits on ordinary window sill, later moved to the veranda where it was covered with blossoms during June, July and August, and in September there would be all of 50 well developed firm new roots beneath those originally planted. I discard any

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T77

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# Seed Novelties

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The Lima Pea is a most delicious vegetable, and sure to become as popular as the Lima Bean. The peas are larger than the largest Lima Bean and nearly the same shape. Very hardy; can be planted as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring. In growth it is unlike other varieties of peas, for instead of being a vine, it is a bush of upright growth, about two feet high, with strong, sturdy stalks. Botanically it belongs to the Horse Bean family, but is more like a pea than a bean. We have but a limited amount of seed, so are selling it in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 packets 50c; 15 packets \$1.00 postpaid.

## Vine Peach

Ripe Fruit in 80 Days After Seed is Planted



This wonderful Vegetable Peach is the most beautiful of all vegetables. They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, and grow on vines like melons. They present a beautiful and

tempting appearance when canned; make delicious preserves and sweet pickles; and are fine for pies. There is nothing like them. Extremely early, of the easiest culture and very prolific, covering the ground with golden fruit. They grow from the seed in 80 days. A package of the seed will be sent postpaid for 10c; 3 packages for 25c.

## The Chestnut Bean



This wonderful Bean looks like a gigantic Pea. When boiled it has a flavor like boiled chestnuts, and is one of the most delicious beans grown. Grows in the form of a tall bush, and is completely covered with pods. For soup and turkey stuffing it can not be surpassed. It is a Spanish Bean, and is known as the "Garbanzo." We have but a limited amount of seed to offer, so are selling same in packets only. Packet 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1.00, postpaid.

## Japanese Climbing Cucumber



A wonderful Cucumber from Japan. Vines extra strong, vigorous and great climbers, producing surprising amount of superior fruit on poles, fences, side of house, etc. Three times the usual crop from a given area can be grown with this variety. A good sort to plant to save garden space. Fruits of large size, nice green color, and

fine for slicing and pickling. Sets fruit constantly throughout the season. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

## Japanese Giant Radish



This is the great Sakurajima Radish from Japan. The largest radish grown, often attaining the enormous weight of 15 lbs., and sometimes 20 or 30 lbs. It is not only a curiosity but a radish of extraordinary quality. The flesh is solid, firm and brittle, and of most excellent flavor; can be eaten all summer long, and also be kept through the winter. Will thrive in any soil or climate. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, postpaid.

## Yard Long Bean



This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods grow from 2 to 4 feet in length having the thickness of a lead pencil. Tender and of fine flavor. Packet 10c; 3 packets 25c, postpaid.

## Banana Muskmelon



Surpasses all other melons in its delicious fragrance. The flesh (the melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon, of the best quality and very sweet and melting. It is very prolific. Grows from 18 to 26 inches in length and looks almost like an overgrown banana. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c, p.p.

## Golden Honey Watermelon

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## Gigantic Guinea "Bean"



The New Guinea Butter Bean is a wonderful vegetable; extensively advertised as the Gigantic Guinea "Bean." Grow to enormous size, one fruit often weighing 15 lbs. and from 4 to 5 feet long. Delicious eating and of fine flavor. Will grow anywhere. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c, postpaid.

**FREE**

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# COCKSHUTT

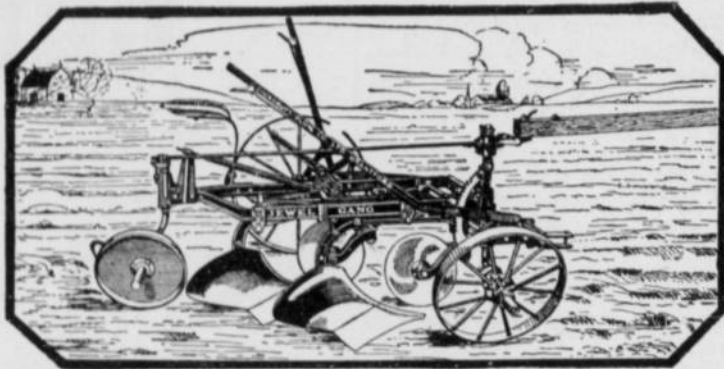
## Horse PLOWS Tractor

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The Cockshutt Jewel Gang is a high-lift plow, entirely automatic in its action and made with ample strength for the hardest plowing conditions. Beams are well arched and bottoms spaced to provide maximum clearance.

Furrow and land wheels are subject to very fine adjustments; moldboards and shares are right up to the Cockshutt standard of design and quality.

Like all Cockshutt Plows the Jewel Gang shows the hand of the experienced builder all through. It will give you the kind of service you expect from a good plow. Other types, in single, double and three furrow sizes to suit every farm.



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**"BETTER FARM EQUIPMENT" Week, March 21-26**

GG

### The Grain Growers' Guide

roots that are black and dull looking. In two years one will easily have enough roots to plant outside as a border; in this case plant about 10 inches apart. The oxalis has two long seasons of bloom each year. It calls for little care, does not fill up window space as do many geraniums, fuchsias and begonias. It is suitable for the centre of the dining table as "floral decoration" even if it consists of nothing but a mound of healthy green leaves.—Kathleen McA., Alta.

### A Fern Admirer

We of the prairie provinces find the summer all too short for the culture of outdoor flowers and it is no wonder that one finds in even some of the poorest of homes a great variety of house plants.

My favorite house plant is a fern, an *Asparagus plumosus*, which I have grown from seed purchased from a well known seed house. I planted the seeds in May in a mixture of a third each of sand, loam and tree mould and covered the pot with a glass. It took about a month for the seeds to come up and they grew very slowly at first. When the plants were about eight inches high I separated them and put them into different pots, and then they really began to grow. My fern is ten years old now and I have it in a ten-pound honey pail, standing on a pedestal by the window. It is about eighteen inches high and hangs all around the pedestal, forming a kind of a bower about three feet across. I have trained the longer shoots to twine into each other and when they leaf out it certainly makes a lovely plant.

Care should be taken not to touch the ends of the shoots when they are young as it will cause them to die.

I transplanted mine about every eighteen months into fresh soil. The pots should not be too large as one is liable to overwater the plants. A couple of teaspoons of burnt bone crumbled and sprinkled around the roots help the plant wonderfully.

I usually heat the fresh earth when I transplant my fern and have never had any trouble with worms. Used matches stuck in the soil help to keep little insects from the plants. Ferns require lots of light but not the direct light from a south window.

My plant shoots out about twice a year and I keep turning it to keep it uniform in size as the new shoots always turn to the light.

Ferns are my favorite plants as they are green all the year round.—Mrs. J., Sask.

### A Bit of Green for Winter

One year I had all my house plants nipped. I called at the house of a Hungarian neighbor woman. She had one nice healthy looking plant, a mass of nice dark green leaves and long tendrils full of small tender light green leaves falling clear to the table all around the pot. I remarked on it and her husband said, "That is a good tough plant, you can hardly kill it." Examining it I recognized it to be what we, down East, called *Creeping Charlie* or *Creeping Jenny*. It has a tiny blue flower all along its creepers at one time of the year. The woman dug me out a rootlet and I took it home and potted it and soon I, too, had a fine green plant to cheer me up for the loss of my tenderer blooms.

I put a root of it in the garden the next spring. It crept around amongst my flowers and was there all green and glossy when they froze in the fall. It, too, froze when the deadly cold came, but lo and behold it came up again in the spring with its neat, attractive, round notched leaves. When the tendrils get too long and straggling I cut them off and let it start again.

It is like the chickadees outside, cheery, and an all-year stayer. I have given roots of it to many women around and they have it in hanging baskets, window boxes, and in the garden. I think, with all my rapture over flowers of all kinds that I really appreciate *Creeping Charlie* the most, since it helps "make happy the winter of my discontent."—Annie S. Armstrong.

# \$1.500<sup>00</sup> in Rewards

**FIND THE PERFECT BUTTERFLY AND WIN \$1,000.00**

Do all these butterflies look alike? Look closely and you will see that each butterfly has different looking sides. Some have the right wing different from the left wing, in others the right tail is different from the left tail. One and only one has both sides looking alike. This is the one you are to find and should you find it, the \$1000.00 reward may be yours. It is really difficult, but with patience and care it can be accomplished.

**MAIL YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY**

It costs you only a 2c stamp and you may be the winner of one of the big cash rewards. Do not delay—Don't miss this opportunity to win \$1,000.00 in cash.

**OUR OBJECT**

Wherever the public have learned of the Paragon Method of selling from Mill to Consumer they have enthusiastically adopted it. To further this popularity we are giving these magnificent rewards. This is NOT a sales competition.

**RULES**

1. Write your answer plainly in ink, giving the number of the Perfect Butterfly. In the upper right-hand corner put name of this paper and your name and address. Use only one side of paper.
2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. No one connected with Paragon is permitted to enter.
4. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
5. The names of the judges and how they will award the prizes will be made known to each and every contestant.
6. Contest closes July 30, 1927. Entries should be forwarded at once.

**BE NEAT; hand-writing and general appearance will be taken into consideration.**

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THE PRIZES	
1st	\$1,000
2nd	300
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Save the coupons and secure a Stainless Steel Paring Knife or a Fountain Pen. Free recipe book from your grocer or sent direct on request.

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## Co-operative Cooking

A personal visit to an interesting farm village

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

**A** VISIT to a Hutterite colony not so long ago brought to light the fact that here in our own country is a co-operative system that is actually working. It so happened that I was at the colony about meal time. I was very much interested in visiting their mills and warehouses, etc. I was fortunate enough to be asked to stay for dinner.

The people of the colony all dined together, the men at one table, the women and small children at another. Two women had charge of the kitchen and two of the dining-room for two weeks at a time, so the head of the colony explained to me. At the end of the two weeks, two others took their places so that no one woman or group of women were burdened with the meal getting for long enough at a time to find it irksome.

The meal though very plain was wholesome and well cooked, the women clean and tidy. The children were prim little replicas of their elders.

The idea of a community dining-room appealed to me. This problem has been before the people and in several states across the border for some time this idea has been tried out successfully in some cases, in other cases it has been a total failure.

Community laundries, community sewing rooms, community nurseries, all these have been tried and found not wanting. Think what a relief it would be to step into a dining-room and be able to get good home-cooked food at a less cost than it could be prepared in individual homes. How free that would leave we women to go about our hundred-and-one other tasks on the days that we were not working in the dining-room. It is a well known fact that it is little more trouble to prepare a meal for 20 than it is to prepare for six or seven, for the same routine must be gone through with be there a couple to feed or more.

### Community Dining-room

A community of California folks tried out this common dining-room scheme with more or less success. The dining-room was finally abandoned as the people claimed that the privacy they had in their own homes was lacking in the common dining-room. For instance mother and the girls could not appear at the breakfast table in boudoir caps and dressing gowns, while hubby could not nurse his early morning grouch and bury himself in his newspaper when breakfasting with others. So the community meals resolved themselves into this. The people hire the work done. The best of materials and fresh foods are purchased, the members taking turns in doing the buying. The meals are prepared and sent in heated carriers to each home at certain hours. There is even a choice of food, as menus are sent out early in the day and the people may order what they wish to a certain extent. This plan has been in operation for over five years and is wholly successful for it saves hiring maids, the saving in buying in quantities makes up for the cost of hiring the cooking done. The cook is always some woman who furnishes home-cooking, no fancy chef, but a woman who by a bit of adverse luck is forced to make the living for herself and daughters, and finds this the only way open for her.

Perhaps when the time comes that Canadian farmers live in village and not in outlying districts a co-operative dining-room plan might be worked out. I rather like that village idea. There would be more social life for the women and the men would farm fully as well even if they did leave their farms for the night and there would be the change of getting away. All sorts of community plans could be worked out for the common good—creameries, laundries, sewing-rooms, better schools and churches, and last but not least the dining-room.

### I'm Glad

"I'm glad the sky is painted blue,  
And the earth is painted green;  
And such a lot of nice fresh air  
All sandwiched in between."

# Millions of women know

the extra help of Fels-Naptha!

For over 30 years unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha have worked together in Fels-Naptha to give extra washing help!

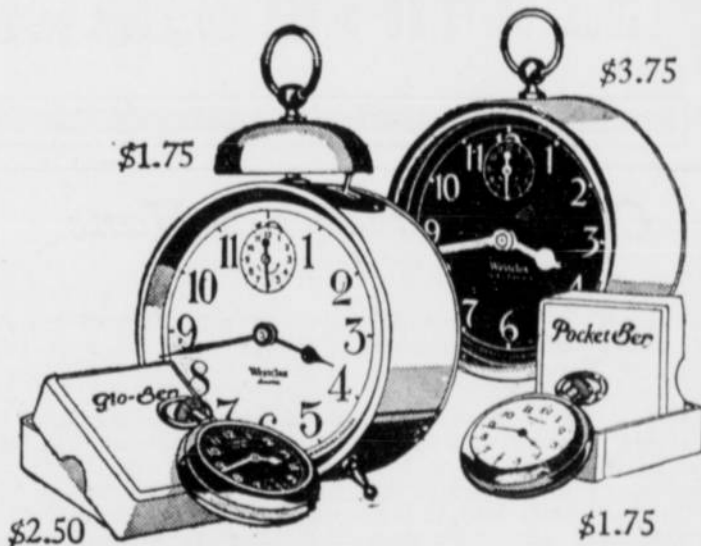
## FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR



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Made in Canada



### Timely farm help

**B**EST foot forward is the rule now—with implements to overhaul, with ploughing and planting soon to come. "Sleeping-in" isn't practical; yet you need every possible moment of sleep.

Trust any Westclox to call you punctually each

morn for an early start; to regulate your day's work properly. Westclox are always reliable.

America is a favourite. So is Jack o'Lantern which glows time thru the dark.

Pocket Ben and Glo-Ben (night dial) are well-made, handy Westclox watches.

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Big Ben \$4.25	Baby Ben \$4.25	America \$1.75	Sleep-Meter \$2.75	Jack o'Lantern \$3.75	Pocket Ben \$1.75	Glo-Ben \$2.50
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## Selecting the Breeding Tom

IN a season when the price of turkeys is quite high there is generally a far bigger demand for males and females for breeding purposes. Many are just now planning on starting in on turkey raising and those in it already are keener on getting new blood, as the returns for their market turkeys run higher than usual.

A good breeding male will pay for himself in one season in the increased weight of his offspring when sold in the fall as market turkeys.

Unless a tom is early hatched and well developed by fall he will make a better breeder as a two-year-old than as a yearling. In a breeding tom one should look first of all for size, combined with vigor and constitution. A bird may have size and yet be long, lanky, narrow bodied and lacking in constitution. A good breeding male should have a full and well rounded breast and a long straight breast bone. He should have a wide back carrying the width well back to the tail. The legs should be straight, not too long and set well apart, giving width of body. The bird should carry his depth of body well back beyond the legs. Such a bird, regardless of breed, will make a good breeder and will be a good investment for any turkey grower to make.

## Weight Criterion of Excellence

Many turkey raisers whose stock is of very ordinary quality and breeding may be under the impression that they have real good birds. One must keep



A Good Breeding Tom

Note the depth of this bird and the certain indications of constitutional vigor.

in mind the fact that turkeys are grown altogether for their meat qualities or for meat production. This being the case size and weight become the two big factors in breeding work and associated with these are type and constitution. With these we want good quality of bone—fine and yet strong.

What then constitutes good size or weight in a breeding male or in females? Taking the bronze turkeys as being the most popular, we would say that a young tom in this breed to make a real good breeder should weigh around 25 pounds by January first, if he was hatched in May or earlier. As a yearling a good bronze gobbler should weigh from 30 to 35 pounds and up, depending on the condition he is in. If the size and frame work is there, it is an easy matter to put a few pounds extra weight on a bird. As a two-year-old tom, the bird should go 35 pounds and up.

## Good Weights to Aim At

In females of this breed, hatched in May or earlier, the weight should run up around 15 or 18 pounds each towards the end of the year. Then as yearlings they will likely go up well towards 20 to 25 pounds each. These weights may be a little high, but it is a standard towards which the average breeder should work.

There are a lot of good turkeys all over the country in which the birds do not nearly come up to these weights, but at the same time it would be well for these turkey growers to keep in mind the fact that the market qualities of their birds can be improved. On many markets premiums are paid for the heavier weight birds. Besides this, in selling the turkeys, it will mean quite a little more money each year if they average just a few pounds apiece more than the ordinary run of birds.—Prof. M. C. Herner.

14.5.24.20—2015—13.25.512.619—9—12.11.9.5—12.4.25.1—  
12.4.14.15.5—8.9.15.18.5.19.25.—1.4.14.—12.7.18.9.14.9.5.5.—  
2.19.20.5.

# \$1250.

## CASH In Prizes

### Solve this Puzzle!

What is Mrs Van Astor saying that amuses Pauline?

**NOTE** Every Contestant Who Solves 6 or More Words of the Above Puzzle Correctly Will Receive an Immediate Award in Addition to any Prize They May Win.

## \$1250 Cash in prizes

1st Prize - - \$600	10 Prizes, \$5
2nd Prize - - \$150	each - - \$50
3rd Prize - - \$75	Special Mystery
4th Prize - - \$25	Prize - - \$300
5 Prizes, \$10	
each - - \$50	Total - - \$1250

## Explanation

Mrs. Van Astor is making a remark which seems to amuse her maid, Pauline. The remark is witty and clever and contains also a truth which thousands of women have discovered. Can you solve Mrs. Van Astor's remark? There are 11 words in the remark, each group of numbers represents a word. Number the alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "NEXT." It is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place, but the remaining letters are misplaced.

## This is Not a Selling Contest

You have just as good an opportunity to win \$600.00 as anyone else.

As soon as we receive your entry you will be advised of the number of points you have gained and you will be asked to fulfil ONE simple condition. By sending in an answer to this puzzle, however, it is definitely understood that you do not obligate yourself in any way. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

## Here Are the Winners in Our Previous Contest

Miss V. M. Powers, Sherbrooke, Que., \$600; Miss Cora Ellis, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., \$200; Miss Jessie Black, Galt, Ont., \$75; Mrs. M. M. Brown, St. John, N.B., \$25. Other Prize Winners:—Mr. W.

**THIS ADVERTISEMENT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN---RUSH YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY**  
**LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO., Dept. 90, 20 Wellington W., Toronto 2, Ont.**

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## Follow These Rules

- 1—Send your answer in on a square sheet of paper. Use pen and ink. Place your Answer in the middle of the paper and your Name and Full Address on the top right-hand corner. State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
- 2—Only your Name and Address and your Answer should appear on your entry. Use one side of paper only. Further remarks, if any, should be written on a separate sheet.
- 3—Employees and their relatives or people connected in any way with the LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO. are barred from this Contest.
- 4—Only one entry will be accepted from a household.
- 5—Place Name and Date of this paper at top LEFT-HAND corner of your entry.

## Sales Expansion Contest

We are happy to say that our "GREATER FRIENDSHIP" Contest which closed recently (see winners of prizes above) was the means of convincing thousands of people of the wonderful value of the Famous LADY LEDON HOSIERY, LINGERIE and other KNIT GOODS. This is indicated by the number of orders we are receiving. We are holding this "SALES EXPANSION" Contest to introduce our goods to every corner of the Dominion. The Judges for this Contest are prominent Toronto business men, who are not connected with THE LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO. in any way. Their decision will be final. Please enclose stamp for reply.

## Charge Batteries at Home

By I. W. DICKERSON

ANY farmer with a gas engine will find it a simple matter to charge his storage battery by using a 6-volt generator from a discarded automobile; and if done when the engine is used for pumping, operating the washing machine, running the milking machine or cream separator, and so on, the small extra load of the small generator will not make any noticeable difference in the fuel consumption.

These 6-volt generators usually can be secured through any junk dealer at a very small price, including the ammeter and cut-out. If possible have them tested by a battery service man to see that the generator is alright, that it generates properly, and that the cut-out closes and opens as it should. The commutator may need smoothing up a little and it may need new brushes.

## Driving the Generator

The next thing is to arrange to drive the generator, often by running a belt on one flywheel of the engine and a pulley on the generator shaft. The speed of these generators will vary somewhat, but many cut in about 750 R.P.M., and give their maximum output about 1,600 to 1,800 R.P.M. Usually around 1,500 will give about the proper

charging rate. A good rule for finding the diameter of a driven pulley is to multiply the diameter of the driver in inches by the R.P.M. of driver and divide this by the R.P.M. of the driven pulley. The quotient will be the diameter in inches of the driven pulley. Thus if the engine has an 18-inch flywheel used as a pulley and runs 500 R.P.M., their product is 9,000, and dividing this by 1,500 gives six inches as the diameter of the pulley required on the generator. Many times a pulley on the engine will work better than to use the flywheel. Thus if this same engine had a six-inch pulley and ran at 500, we would have the product of six times 500 or 3,000. This divided by 1,500 would give two inches as the diameter of the required pulley on the generator.

Whatever the size of pulley, its rather high speed will produce serious vibration unless it is true, is fitted carefully to the generator shaft, and keyed or fastened solidly. It is well to go to a machine shop to have this part of the work done. The generator should be driven in the same direction as it was on the car. This can be determined by touching the wires from a six-volt storage battery to the generator terminals and seeing which way it turns

as a motor. It should be driven in the same direction as a generator.

## Connecting Up the Generator

The proper way of connecting the generator, ammeter, and cut-out to the storage battery and to the radio set is shown in the diagram (on page 43), so arranged that by closing the two-pole double-throw switch one way the battery is connected to the generator for charging, and when closed the other way is ready to operate the radio set. The convenience of such a switch is well worth its small cost, since once the connections are properly made the outfit can be worked for months without disturbing them.

The positive terminal of the generator must be connected to the positive terminal of the battery as shown. However, if the generator is connected up either way and then the switch from the battery closed and then the cut-out closed by hand for an instant so the battery current will go through the generator, it will be magnetized in such a way that the positive and negative poles will come right when it is started up as a generator.

It is often necessary to know how to distinguish between the positive and negative wires from a generator, a battery which has lost the positive and negative signs, or of wires from a wall socket. This can easily be done by dipping the bare ends of the wires into

Turn to Page 43













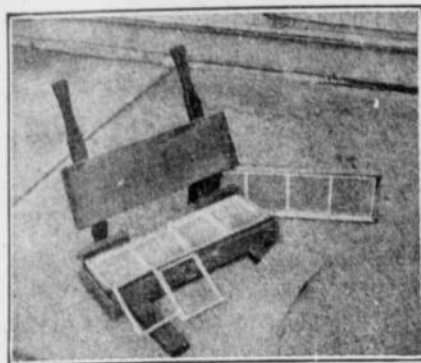






### Producing Comb Honey

The September 1926 issue of the American Bee Journal describes a method of producing comb honey, successfully followed by Aaron Coppin, Wenona, Illinois. The method is described by Frank C. Pellett, who says: "Mr. Coppin's comb honey is produced in a special section that I have seen in use nowhere else. It is 4½x5 inches in size and 1½ inches wide. It is split clear through, thus making two separate strips for each section, which are put together by means of the special press shown in the picture. The section holder is a frame of just the right size to hold four of these sections, which are wedged in place. Half of each section is put in place in the press. Over this is laid a sheet of extra thin foundation the right size for four sections. The other half of each section is then put in place and the wedges driven tight by means of the press. So quickly and efficiently is the work done



Section holder with four sections in place

that this special section seems to require no more time in its preparation than the sections in common use. The picture shows a section-holder with four sections in place, ready for the super. It also shows the press and the half sections as they are prepared for use.

"The filled sections average about the same weight as the standard sections, but produce a larger percentage of fancy grade, which was the object of the originator in adopting them."

### Albino Bees

Last spring, 1926, I read with considerable interest the ads. on albino bees and was curious enough about them to send for a queen.

It was late when this queen arrived (June 30) but gave her two frames of brood and caged her in a Jay Smith cage. By July 5 she was laying nicely and I gave her another frame of brood. By July 16 she was coming along fine so gave a super, on August 4 another super, and on September 22 took off 18 very full capped combs of honey, making 108 lbs. or better. This was better than my average for the year this season, which was only 105 lbs. per colony spring count from sixty.

So much for the albino as a producer. For gentleness I had no colony that was better, as I opened this hive on days that were wet or cold or windy or at any time when anyone came that wanted to see albinos, and don't think I received one sting from one of these bees in the whole season.

But the part I was most interested in was the claim that these bees would not cross with Italians or any other breed of bees.

In order to try this out when grafting cells on July 10, I took larva from the albino. On July 19 these cells were given to nuclei, and on July 22 found fine looking queens from the cells. On July 26, when the other queens which emerged the same time in other nuclei were laying or about ready to lay, the albinos were missing entirely.

Now as there could not possibly be any Albino drones at this time it appears that the queens were not mated. Whether this was just an accident or not I do not know but the fact remains that all the other young queens in this lot mated and came along quite normally so that it was not a case of bad weather or anything of that kind that kept the albinos from mating.

Perhaps others have had a different experience from me with these bees and I would like to hear of it.—B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man.



# Friend of the Family Budget

Dodge Brothers Motor Car is a friend of the family budget in three important respects:

It is so sturdily built that upkeep cost is practically negligible.

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## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS MADE IN CANADA

### Beekeepers, Get Busy!

At this time of the year when the bees are resting quietly in their winter quarters, there is a strong tendency on the part of many beekeepers to do likewise. This inclination, however, should be "nipped in the bud," for there is a great deal that can be done during the winter months.

In the first place, the beekeeper should take stock of the number of colonies that he has put away for the winter and then decide the amount of equipment necessary to handle those colonies most efficiently next summer. If increase is desired, there should be on hand enough hives complete with bottom boards, covers, frames, and comb or foundation to take care of such increase.

For every colony that is being wintered, there should be sufficient supers to hold a maximum crop of honey. The

equivalent to three full depth supers for each colony will usually be sufficient for most locations. Queen excluders and bee-escape boards must also be considered. A survey of all surplus equipment on hand should next be made and any shortage made up by ordering new supplies as soon as possible.

Old equipment should be thoroughly overhauled, and cleaned, repaired or painted as the case may be. Hive bodies, floor-boards and frames should be scraped clean of bur combs and propolis. They can be handled much more easily and rapidly by such cleaning. The combs should be sorted and the best saved for brood chambers. It is convenient to place the exact number of combs in each hive or super—for 10-framed equipment, 10 frames in the brood chambers and nine for the extracting supers. The supers of combs

should be tiered up with a queen excluder or hive cover underneath and on top of each tier. This will prevent damage from rodents. To protect the combs from wax moth, they should be stored in a cool place—11 degrees Fahr. will destroy these pests. Queen excluders that have become partially blocked with adventitious combs can be cleaned best by dipping in hot water. This will melt off all the wax.

Comb foundation should also be ordered early, but as a rule it is not shipped until the weather has moderated in the spring. The foundation can be placed in the frames and wired the last thing just before the active season opens. Comb foundation is very brittle and breaks easily when cold, therefore, it should only be handled in a warm room.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.





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Send for illustrated catalogue; it's valuable but free. **THE MCCONNELL NURSERY CO.** Port Huron, Ontario

## Everbearing Strawberries

*The new varieties yield a heavy crop the first year*

By **GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**

**L**AST spring I set out to make a test of the new and most highly recommended everbearing strawberries—the Champion and Giant Mastodon varieties. I set the plants in my garden on May 7 and 8, and on July 30, just 83 days after planting, I picked the first quart of berries. From that date until freeze-up we had an abundance of splendid fruit for eating, donating to friends and visitors and canning, and found a ready market for all surplus at 50 cents per quart. The plants grew runners fairly well and made on the average about eight new runner plants for each parent. I have now well matted rows under a two-foot blanket of snow without any mulching. If they come through the winter well I shall expect a much heavier crop of fruit in early summer and a third crop late in August, September and October. On the whole it was not a good season for strawberries. My experience indicates that the new heavy-yielding variety of everbearers have not only made strawberry growing more fascinating but have given us a much longer season in which to enjoy this delicious fruit.

### Early Planting Essential

Early planting is essential to a heavy crop of fruit in the year of planting and early spring frosts do not injure newly set plants. For this reason I ordered my plants from Michigan to be shipped on April 26, but owing to an error they were not shipped until May 5. The plants arrived in excellent condition, and I had about a 95 per cent. stand. The roots were all dipped in water before planting and a little water poured around each plant after setting. The next three weeks were very dry and I watered the patch with a sprinkling can twice during May, which was all the artificial irrigation they had.

My garden site was an oak forest two years previously. The soil is heavy gumbo, with plenty of leaf mould and a clay subsoil. I plowed under manure the previous fall and harrowed in another light application in the spring just before setting the plants, making it very rich. On June 7, I put a handful of pulverized manure in a six-inch circle around each plant and hoed it in. Everbearing strawberries have a very long fruiting season and can make good use of a lot of plant food.

The plants were set in rows 42 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. All runners were allowed to grow and as often as convenient the runners were placed in position by hand and weighted down with a handful of earth to locate the new plants about six inches apart. The result was a fairly wide matted row of new plants in the fall. I set two-inch flower pots under the first runners and thus rooted some strong plants with which I filled in gaps in August and every one grew splendidly. Blooms were kept picked off until July 5.

I had all the handicaps of the average grower, in addition to the fact that my garden was five miles from my house. Cut-worms took a few plants but the heaviest loss was from white grubs (June bug larvae) which infest newly broken ground, but are not found in old cultivated soil. It was discouraging to find every day or two a number of plants heavily loaded with fruit and blooms cut off close to the ground. There is no remedy except to dig around the cut root and locate the pest and destroy it to prevent further destruction. On July 11 as the plants were coming into bloom we had the heaviest hail storm I have ever seen in 20 years in the Winnipeg district. The plants were driven into the ground and the patch was a sorry looking sight. I thought it was nearly ruined, but like many a hailed wheat field it made a brave recovery.

### The Fruiting Record

In looking over my records I find that I set 500 Champion plants and 325 Giant Mastodons. The Mastodons, being a new variety, were very expensive, costing about 15 cents per plant, while the Champions cost less than one-third as much. After the ravages of the cut-worms and the white grubs there were 364 Champion and 261 Mastodon plants, a total of 625 bearing fruit. Some plants bore enormously, well over a quart, while others bore less. We actually picked from these 625 plants, 312 pint boxes of very fine berries, in addition to at least

25 or 30 boxes which I estimated were eaten by visitors, pickers and birds. The birds fell deeply in love with the Mastodon berries. Our harvest was four boxes in July, 130 in August, 176 in September and two in October. In September and October we had a record rainfall. A heavy frost following a heavy rain on October 2 froze the fruit and blooms, and the only fruit we got in October was two boxes picked on the 13th. Normally we should have had a good picking for from ten to 15 days in October, while two years ago everbearers fruited in Manitoba up until November 1 at the Morden Experimental Farm.

Of the two varieties, Champion and Giant Mastodon, which I believe to be the two heaviest yielders, there is a distinct difference between them. The Champion was introduced seven or eight years ago, has been thoroughly tested and found to do well in all soils. It is a very heavy and consistent bearer all through the season of medium to large firm deep, dark red, handsome berries with a flavor equal to the best summer bearers. It is a very hardy plant, a fair runner maker, but not as good in this respect as the Progressive.

The Giant Mastodon fruit is simply enormous in size, the largest berries I have ever seen. They are bright red in color, conical in shape and protected by very heavy foliage. The flavor of the fruit while good is not as sweet as the Champion and the berry is not as firm—but the latter is not a drawback for home use. The huge size and beautiful appearance will make the Mastodon very popular on local markets. The birds seem to like the Mastodon berries very much better than the Champion, perhaps because they are rather softer. The Mastodon makes more runner plants than the Champion, and makes them earlier. I never saw anything equal to the Mastodon fruit stalks loaded with huge, ripe berries, together with dozens of green ones and an abundance of bloom. During the first three weeks of the fruiting season the Mastodon plant for plant out-yielded the Champion, but from that time forward the Champion took the lead and held it to the end. I think, perhaps, my land was too rich and heavy for the Mastodon, but it seemed to suit the Champion admirably. I shall be interested to see how the two varieties perform next spring. From present experience when I set more plants this spring I shall give preference to the Champion, but I shall also want a good patch of Mastodons to watch their enormous fruit develop in August and September and test them further.

### The "Hill" System

I find the big strawberry growers of the United States claim that it takes as much strength from the parent plant to produce runners as it does to produce fruit. They therefore recommend strongly that the everbearing varieties have all runners cut off, which is known as the "hill" system of growing strawberries. This spring I expect to plant a larger patch of Champion and Giant Mastodons, and I shall grow at least a part of them by the "hill" system. I shall set the plants closer together, about 12 inches apart in the row and rows about 30 inches apart. If I can double the crop of fruit per plant it will be a highly profitable venture.

I hope to get my plants in the ground this spring before May 1, perhaps by April 26 or 27. I set some Manitoba-grown plants last spring, but they did not arrive until May 19, and out of 100 plants only two lived, though given the same treatment as the earlier set plants from the south. I hope to try two dates, say, April 26 and May 2 or 3, to see just what effect early planting has on fruit production. With the summer-bearers very early setting is not so important as they have the whole season to become established in order to produce their fruit the next season. The new everbearers seem likely to revolutionize strawberry growing as we learn how to take care of them. They also make strawberry growing here on the prairies safer, as we can set plants every spring and thus overcome the heavy losses which often occur from rapid freezing and thawing in March and April, and to damage by spring frosts which sometimes destroy the blooms and reduce the crop on summer bearers.

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## Native Grapes

**A**t the Morden Experimental Farm large numbers of native grape seedlings are grown in the process of selecting to secure an improvement in this hardy fruit. After selections have been made for future improvement the balance of the seedlings are of no further use at the Experiment Station. The Guide has made arrangements with W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Morden Station, to have 500 of these surplus seedlings distributed across the prairies. They will be made up into packages of five plants each. These native grape vines are extremely hardy, growing wild as far north as The Hudson Bay Railway. They have a broad leaf and an excellent foliage which makes them very suitable for climbing vines around a veranda, or up the side of a house. The clusters of fruit may be used to make an excellent grape jelly.

The packages of native grape plants will be distributed only to those who have shelter belts around their buildings. In order to make as even a distribution as possible not more than three packages will be sent into any one federal constituency, and applications on this basis will be filled in order of receipt. Those wishing to participate in this distribution should make application to The Guide (not to Morden Station) and enclose a self-addressed envelope with two-cent stamp, and, in addition, 15 cents in stamps to pay part of the cost of packing and postage. Address all applications to Native Grapes, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and in your letter be sure to state the federal constituency in which you live.

### The Dry Farmer's Garden

Mrs. Viola M. Brown contributes an account of a method of preparing a garden for planting which, at her home at Vulcan, in a fairly dry section of Alberta, has given 20 good harvests in 22 years.

One must lay plans and commence operations the previous year. Here is the order of work as she gives it:

"All trash should be cleared away after the garden has been taken up in the fall. The milk cows will do this if put in for a night or two. But they bother green strawberry plants or track over the bed when muddy. We don't plow our garden any more in the fall as it was too hard unless worked again in the spring.

"After the trash has been cleared away, cover the entire plot with a clean straw. Old straw stack bottoms are good as they don't blow as badly as new straw if there is no wind-break. If very windy and no shelter put on manure right from the stable, a good dressing six or eight inches deep. Of course, this takes longer and should be finished before snow comes. This should not be done every year as it will make your ground too rich. Every third year is about right for this dressing. The straw or manure mulch holds every bit of moisture and is almost necessary to ensure success in a country like ours with drying winter winds.

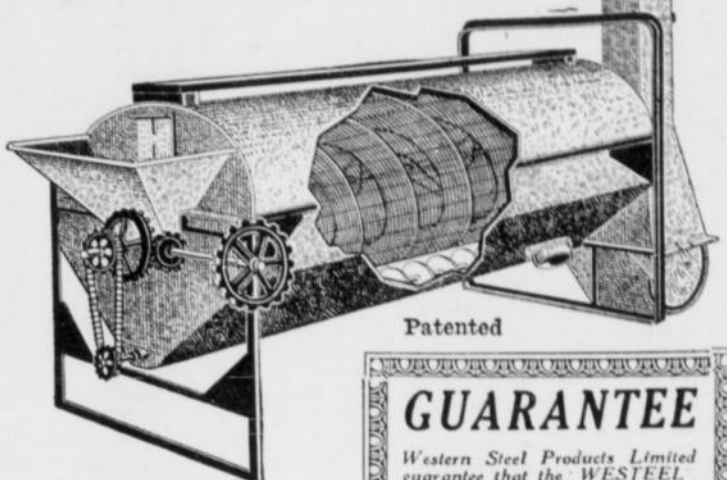
"Then as to spring work: along about the middle of May (it's usually nearer the 24th) rake this straw mulch or manure off, don't burn it off. The rakings make a fine mulch for trees or shrubs. If you have no other suitable place for it put it in the corner and use it around vines after they are started. It keeps the fruit off the ground and again it saves the moisture. A hay rake is the quickest aid in getting it picked up. If too soggy use a harrow.

"But at planting time speed is of prime importance so not to lose any of the moisture. Plow, harrow, and plant all the same day. I don't even like to stop for dinner if it's late when we get started. Have the team work done in the morning and then concentrate all the man-power available for planting immediately the plowing is completed. We have a marker that makes three rows. We make and plant about six rows then turn the marker upside down and cover it.

"The whole scheme might be defeated if you are without a shelter belt, as a smooth surface blows badly. But if no trees are available, plant two rows of sunflowers thick on every side but the east and you will have moisture for them too."

## The WESTEEL GRAIN CLEANER

"It Cleans as You Thresh"



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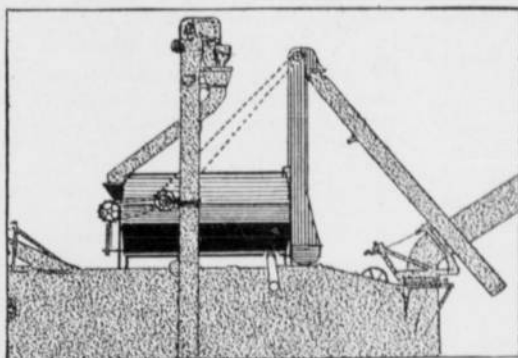
Western Steel Products Limited guarantee that the WESTEEL Grain Cleaner will remove 99 3/4% of all foul weed seeds; and it will remove from 50% to 75% of wild oats, or

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Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1908 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes  
Shooting Through My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 28N Stratford Bldg.  
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

## Car Accessories---Past and Present

The "fully-equipped" car has now come to the  
front rank in production and sale

By A. W. MILLER

THE progress of the automotive "accessory" family from a small brood of half-starved poor relatives, knocking almost in vain at the imposing door of the automobile industry, to a healthy, prosperous and almost pampered family of rich and much desired cousins, is one of the surprising features of an industry which has not been wanting in astonishing developments.

Measured in years, it is only a short time since the supreme task of the automobile manufacturer was to produce motor vehicles which would be dependable in operation. The job in hand was to make his cars get there and back, and there are a host of the early pioneer enthusiasts, still far from being anything like venerable in years, who talk of the days when a single hour's driving such as they do in their fleet and nimble vehicles of the present would have been regarded as an achievement to be much mooted abroad.

In those days there was no thought of comfort or refinement—dependable utility was the aim. And when that aim was achieved there was still little thought in the minds of manufacturers of adding extras to their products. There was still too much to do in achieving basic improvements in design, materials and manufacture. Soon, however, as the motor vehicle became increasingly a factor in meeting the demands of pleasure and business, ingenious and enterprising minds, in pursuit of gain, began to devise means of appealing to the automobile owner by the production of articles designed to improve the operating efficiency, safety, comfort or utility of the automobile.

### Had to Win Owner's Favor

Many such articles were invented and put upon the market. Some few gained public acceptance, but not, generally speaking, through the support of the automobile manufacturer. They achieved success at first by means of direct sale to the automobile owner and as a rule were usually adopted as standard or optional equipment by the manufacturer only after an overwhelming public demand had been created. A few years ago this was true of some things which today are regarded as essential parts of a modern automobile. The self-starter, the vacuum gasoline feed system, demountable wheel rims, spare tire carriers, speedometers, were "accessories"—today they are part of the standard equipment of every modern motor car and are regarded as necessities.

At first the progress of an accessory of merit was usually something like this. After receiving the cold shoulder from the automobile manufacturer, and often from the automobile dealer as well, it was sold to the motor car owner. Through good reports it gained in popularity and volume of sales until automobile dealers and garage operators saw its money-making possibilities and began to recommend and sell it. After public demand had increased to large volume some manufacturer adopted it as "special equipment." Others followed suit and when the article achieved practically universal demand it became "standard equipment" and thus passed out of the "accessory" family.

### Manufacturers Reversed Policy

Today this long process is not necessary in the introduction of an article which is of value in improving the automobile in any of the five major qualities—operating efficiency, economy, safety, comfort or utility. Many manufacturers are quick to adopt any article which will furnish a new "selling point" and are continually on the lookout for such features. Even the more conservative manufacturers are not slow to adopt an article of real merit after thorough testing has proven its value and adaptability to their particular vehicles.

This change of the manufacturers' attitude came about after they had solved the major problems of design and production, and was first plainly manifested in the appearance of "special" types, carrying extra equipment such as bumpers, parking lights, heaters, dome lights, automatic wind-shield wipers, trunks, etc. These "specials" did not at once reach a wide market. There was sufficient price margin between them and "standard" types to still give the advantage to the

latter. At first the "specials" created notice on the streets and highways because they were unusual—their advertising value was greater to the manufacturer and dealer than their value in adding to sales volume. But the picture soon changed; the public liked the extra equipment; dealers were interested in the longer price; manufacturers vied with each other in introducing and advertising new features and soon the public demand was for the "fully equipped" car.

### Car Maker Vitrally Concerned

Less than three years ago the "special" type was the unusual. Two years ago the demand for standards and specials was about even. Today production and sale is almost entirely concentrated on the special types. The standard has become the special in the sense that only in the odd case is it in demand. This rapid promotion of the special type or "fully equipped" car to the front rank in production and sale has not been a mere bid for public favor on the part of manufacturers. Indeed, the more firmly established manufacturers whose products have been most strongly entrenched in public favor have been and still are the most conservative in adding equipment. Having a reputation to sustain, they have been careful to avoid anything which would affect the operating efficiency or safety of their vehicles. At the same time this very motive almost compelled them to equip their cars at the factory with some of the accessories in general demand in order to avoid trouble due to faulty installation and inferior quality in the article itself or its unsuitability to the particular make of car. For even although the manufacturer had no responsibility for the article or the manner in which it was installed, troubles frequently arose which were blamed upon the car.

### The Accessory "Disease"

And this brings us to another point in our discussion—the "disease of accessories," or the desire to load down the car with every kind of device imaginable. Just the other day I was in a sedan owned by a friend which was a travelling accessory show. The extras with which it was loaded had cost one-half of the purchase price of the car as turned out by the manufacturer—already generously equipped, by the way. It had two horns in addition to the one furnished by the manufacturer and every kind of light imaginable, all loaded on to an electrical system which already had all it could properly attend to. There were a host of other gadgets too numerous to mention, but most of them harmless enough and some of them adding to the comfort and convenience of the car.

Now there was no earthly reason why my friend should not indulge his whim to the utmost. He had the money, and the extra equipment was all good, was well installed and did not effect his safety. On the other hand, it did give him a great deal of pleasure and comfort. The lesson in the case is for the car owner, all too common nowadays, who is indiscriminating in his choice of extra equipment and shows an unwise carelessness about installation.

And so for the benefit of readers who have been patient with the writer this far, here are a few general rules for the choice and use of accessories, especially those which are attached to the operating mechanism or electrical system of the vehicle. Let us go back to our classification of accessories of merit as articles which improve—(1) the operating efficiency, (2) safety, (3) comfort, (4) or utility of the vehicle.

When considering a purchase, first ask yourself: "Which of these improvements am I buying?" Then when you have made up your mind that you want a certain article, if it is mechanical or electrical, ask some service representative of the manufacturer of your car if he knows of any reason why this accessory should be unsafe or harmful to the car. Then, finally, if his answer is favorable, see that the installation is done in a thoroughly competent manner.

The car owner who follows these simple rules has indeed a broad and rich field in which he can with safety indulge his fancy—limited only by his purse.



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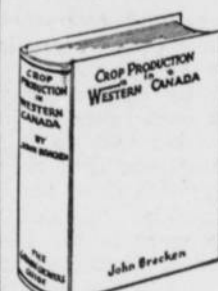


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REGINA, SASK.

## Crop Production in Western Canada

By HON. JOHN BRACKEN



A complete manual on all field crops common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparation to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's

leading crop authority and in simple language anyone can understand. Combines the best practical experience with the latest scientific information. Written solely with the idea of enabling the average farmer to get the greatest profit from the crops he grows.

It is a book of 423 pages, containing 175 descriptive charts and illustrations, printed in large, clear, readable type on good paper, beautifully and strongly bound.

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WINNIPEG



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require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. Simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ear, where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.  
**Free Book on Deafness**  
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**WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated**  
492 Todd Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Classified Ads. make friends.



# Useful Old Cars



Mr. Downey's two trucks made from old cars.



I AM sending in these two photographs of old farm cars put to productive work in road haulage. No. 1 is an old 1911 McLaughlin which ran for eight years as a touring car, in which time it travelled 125,000 miles. By means of a Smith truck attachment it was then made into a grain truck. We used it for six years for this purpose, hauling all of our grain a distance of 11 miles. It is seen in this photo bringing home an old 1912 Cadillac car which we purchased from a neighbor. By the same means we made this into a grain truck which is seen in No. 2. This Cadillac has a powerful motor, and is equipped with self-starter and electric lights. It makes an excellent truck, carries a load of 80 bushels and travels at a road speed of 20 miles per hour. With this truck we hauled 10,000 bushels of grain last fall, distance varying from ten to 14 miles, and had the best of satisfaction with it. One of these trucks can be built by anyone who has an old car with a good motor in it. The truck is seen in this photo having a pair of road wheels of a Rumely engine loaded into it.—J. Stuart Downey, Govan, Sask.

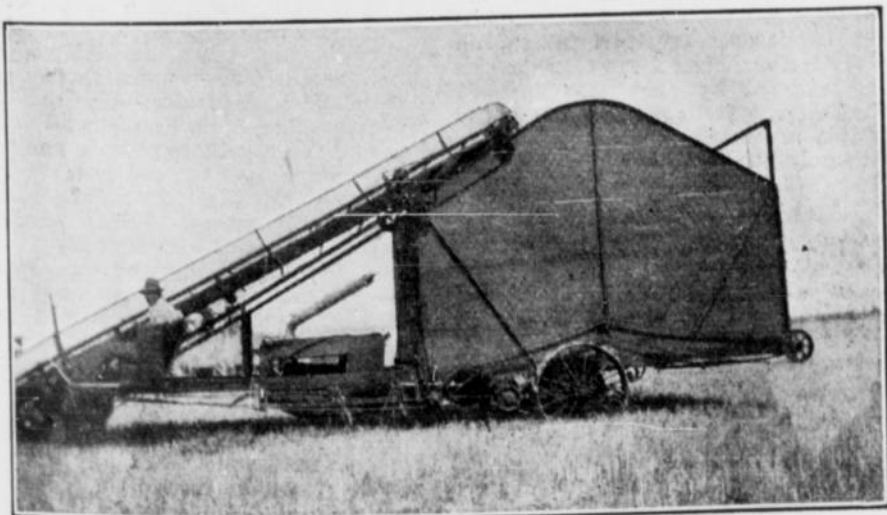
use of an Overland 85-6 cylinder motor, together with the frame, transmission and differential. I extended the axles out to width of machine, which is eight feet wide, and used a small drive sprocket with heavy roller chain driving into large sprocket on rear wheel. There is a reduction of about five to one in the final drive.

I used the car wheels in front as well as the front axle, which I cut in the middle and lengthened by use of a three-inch I-beam, to required length. I also made use of one half of front seat, clutch and brake paddles and control, although they are placed about ten feet ahead of motor and four feet to the left.

The pick-up of this loader is directly in front and is eight feet wide. This, connected with automobile steering, makes it possible to follow a fairly crooked row of stooks and the box or rack is always behind to catch all that is picked up. Power to drive pick-up and dumping mechanism is got by using small bevel gear on propeller shaft between clutch and transmission, which meshes into a large bevel gear at a reduction in speed of four to one. On the shaft driven by large bevel gear or power take-off shaft are placed sprockets for driving either pick-up or dumping mechanism, and a selective dog-faced clutch puts either in motion at the will of the operator.

With this machine one man can deliver at the separator all the sheaves that three men can pitch into separator, thus effecting a great saving in men and teams as well as relieving the thresherman of a great deal of worry. This machine has also been successful in handling sweet clover and hay.—W.A. McQuay, Dauphin, Man.

**An Ingenious Transformation**  
In the motor-driven stook loader and conveyor shown below I made



Mr. McQuay's stook loader, made from an old Overland.

## Gasoline from Soft Coal

A German scientist, Dr. Friedrich Bergius, has invented a process for distilling gasoline and other oils direct from lignite, the cheapest of coals. The essential principle consists in combining hydrogen gas with the carbon of the coal at high temperature and pressure. The coal is ground into a fine powder and mixed with heavy oils to form a thick pasty mass. This is placed in a light steel retort and heated to about 800 degrees Fah., under a pressure of about 3,000 pounds to the square inch. Most of the carbon of the coal unites with the hydrogen, yielding a mixture of compounds similar to crude oil, which are then separated by distillation. It is stated that a ton of coal will yield 300 pounds of gasoline, 400 pounds of heavier oils suitable for use in Diesel internal combustion engines, 120 pounds of lubricating oil and 160

pounds of fuel oils. About 45 gallons of marketable gasoline may be expected from a ton of soft coal.

According to the Manchester Guardian, the Royal Dutch Shell group, which is the largest oil combine of Europe, has an option on the use of the Bergius process in Great Britain. Standard Oil is said to be negotiating for the rights in the United States. Recently a federal commission investigated the oil situation in the United States and started a lot of discussion by the statement that visible supplies would become, at the present rate of exploitation, seriously diminished in six years. It is believed in some quarters that if the oil supply of the country should diminish appreciably in the next few years that the conversion of oil from coal at or near the mines will probably be the solution.

# New Safe Way to End Gray Hair

[Accept, please, amazing test]



A—You try it first on a single lock of your hair to see what it does. Thus have no fear of results.



B—Then simply comb this water-like liquid through your hair. Clean... Safe. Takes only 7 or 8 minutes.



C—Arrange hair and watch color gradually creep back. Restoration will be perfect and complete.

Now it takes only a few minutes to bring back natural shade to faded and graying hair. You watch it creep back after using this clear water-like liquid. Accept amazing free test

HERE is a way that works wonders by supplying coloring elements to gray hair. What happens is that natural shade is conveyed. If your hair is naturally auburn, it will revert to auburn. If black, black it will be.

No need now for crude, messy dyes judged dangerous to hair. They are noticed by your friends.

This new scientific way defies detection. Some 10,000,000 women have used it. You take no chances.

It's safe and makes your hair live looking and lustrous. Will not wash nor rub off. And may be applied only to gray and faded parts.

We send you free a sample of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. You snip off a single lock of your hair and try it first on that. You see exactly what results will be. Thus take no chances. Which is the safe thing to do.

Or go to the nearest drug store today. A few cents' worth restores original color perfectly. Your money returned if not amazed and delighted.

## Test Free

Mary T. Goldman, 13530 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.  
Please send your patented Free Trial Outfit. X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown..... medium brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown..... light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

—Please print your name and address—

## Charge Batteries at Home

Continued from Page 34

a glass containing salty water. The wire with the most bubbles is the negative wire.

The generator will of course have to be fastened solidly to the engine frame or very near it, and the closer the battery is to the generator the better. Where the engine and generator are outside or where the temperature gets quite low, the battery will be better in the basement or near the set, to avoid damage from freezing when the battery is not fully charged. Since the wires from generator to battery may at times carry 15 amperes or more, not less than No. 10 rubber covered copper wires should be used where the battery is within 10 feet of the generator; within 50 feet No. 7 wire or two No. 10's on each side; and from 50 to 150 feet No. 3 copper wire. Since about 2 amperes is the most that the wire from battery to set will have to carry, a No. 14 copper wire will usually be large enough even for a considerable distance.

While a cut-out between generator and battery is not absolutely necessary, it is a very decided advantage, since it opens in case the belt runs off or the engine stops and prevents the battery using up its power to drive the generator as a motor. If one is not used, the charging switch cannot be closed until the generator gets up to speed, and will have to be opened before the generator stops. One thing to be very

careful of is that the generator not be run more than a very few moments without being connected to the battery, as otherwise the field coils may be burned out. Hence the belt should be removed when the battery is not charging.

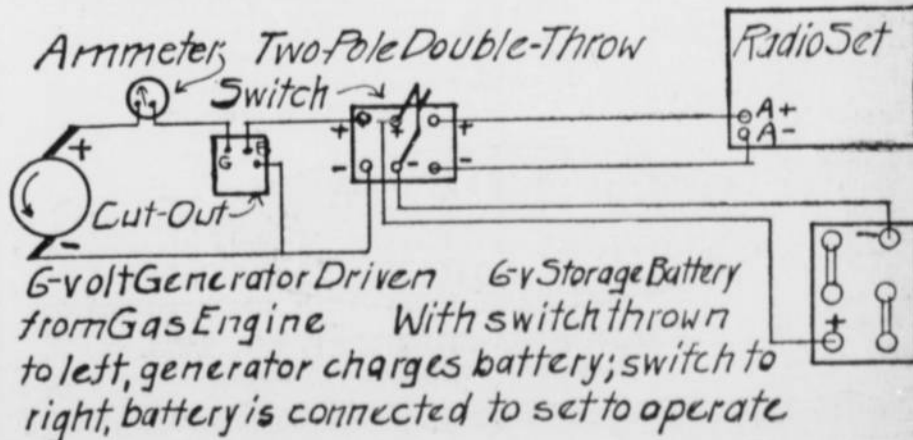
## Care of the Battery

Put nothing into the battery except distilled water, or rain water caught in the open in a clean glass or earthenware vessel. A gallon can be bought for a few cents from a battery station and will last a long time.

Be sure the solution always covers the tops of the plates one-half inch. Test the specific gravity every few days. Begin charging as soon as the reading falls to 1.175, as standing discharged will quickly ruin the battery. The battery is fully charged when the specific gravity reaches 1.285 to 1.300 or when the cells bubble freely and the gravity no longer increases.

Keep the top of the cells clean and dry and cover terminals and connectors with vaseline or cup grease

During the recent strike in England the volunteer driver of the London-Liverpool express performed the miraculous feat of bringing the great train into Liverpool 25 minutes ahead of schedule time. The passengers went forward in a body to thank him. A pale green face emerged from the cab. "Don't thank me," he gasped; "thank God; I only found out how to stop this thing 10 minutes ago."



D-614 CHARGING BATTERY WITH 6-V GENERATOR





## Radio BATTERIES

**RELIABLE** Radio Batteries will give you longer, more dependable and more satisfactory service at less cost than any other Radio Batteries.

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"Radio is Better with Battery Power"



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If you are breeding Holstein-Friesians you have much to be proud of.

Their average records top all divisions in the R. O. P. for milk and butterfat, therefore, boost your breed.

PERHAPS WE CAN HELP YOU

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## EVIDENCE!

Read these testimonials from prize-winning farmers—



"I may say that we have never used any other than the usual Formaldehyde treatment of grain at a strength of one pint of 40 per cent solution in a barrel of water. It may safely be stated that we have never had smutty grain."

"I have used Formalin solution for treating grains for smut for a number of years and with good results I have not found any trace of smut for many years now in my grain crops. Having eliminated smut, it is not necessary for me to treat my seed, but I do so every season solely as a preventative."

"We treat all of our seed grain and potatoes with Formaldehyde. As a disinfectant it does its work efficiently when properly applied. For smut in grain and scale on potatoes I recommend the use of Formaldehyde."

"I began using Formaldehyde as soon as it was recommended as a preventative of smut on wheat, oats and barley, and have used it on my main crop according to directions ever since with positive results."

We have the originals of these letters on file.  
They are all from growers of prize grain.  
Names on application.

**STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE KILLS SMUT**

100 per cent Effective

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Sold in  
1 lb. and  
5 lb. tins.  
Also in  
Bulk.

Ask Your  
Dealer.

Read the Classified Section, pages 65-70, for bargains

## R-a-d-i-o

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



CKY's Studio

This is the first published picture of the new studio at CKY. Located in the Sherbrook Telephone exchange at Winnipeg, the offices, studio and reception rooms are conveniently accessible to radio artists. There is ample space to accommodate a forty-piece band, besides smaller rooms in which microphones can be placed for the use of lecturers or for broadcasting recital programs. In a corner of the studio, concealed behind curtains, is an amplifier and switchboard cabinet. Here, the studio operator switches from the Royal Alexandra to the Fort Garry hotel, or to any of the fifty or more places equipped for broadcasting from "Manitoba's Own Station". Here, the radio station is plugged through to Brandon, Portage la Prairie or whichever provincial point may be going on the air.

### Farmer Pays License Gladly

A MANITOBA farmer, name on request, tells me that on one day during the summer of 1926, he saved exactly \$100 by listening to the grain market reports. Knowing that day's market price, he was able to sell to just that much better advantage than he would otherwise have done.

I wonder if anyone will ever succeed in calculating in dollars and cents the full value of radio stations to the prairies. City councils continue making grants for bonspiels and various business boosters, but they have yet to show, by cash contributions, their appreciation of the enormous value of broadcasting in advertising the locality and attracting tourists, settlers and industries. Meanwhile, the farmer continues getting information and entertainment via the radio; sometimes kicking at the quality it is true, but generally admitting that it does help to brighten life on the farm. When I consider the service rendered by even the humblest broadcaster, a feeling arises that if our rewards are small in this world they will surely be great in the next!

### Amateur's Achievements

"Just a little bit of string, such a tiny little thing . . . but I've got him on a string, you see." I whistled the old musical comedy tune when inspecting the few yards of bell wire slung between trees in Bill Duffield's garden. It's such an insignificant looking piece of wire—but read on.

Attached to some home-built apparatus in Bill's bedroom, that "little bit of string" has done some long range fishing in the ether pond during the

past few weeks. Rattling a telegraph key the other night while his mother prepared supper and Pa Duffield read the last few paragraphs of the Free Press, Bill talked to a radio amateur in Cape Town, South Africa!

You might imagine the surprised expression on the faces of the Duffield family as Bill left his key and announced the latest information about the weather in Cape Town. You might imagine Mrs. Duffield dropping a plate and exclaiming "Good heavens!" or something to that effect, but you would be wrong.

Such things are common-place in the Duffield household. With a 50-watt tube, Bill has talked with amateurs in Anortiz, Mexico; Kingston, Jamaica; Cartoga, Costa Rica and Santiago, Chile. Using a seven-watt tube, his neighbor, Ross McLean, recently carried on communication with an amateur in Homebush, New South Wales, Australia. I have seen the post card from Australia confirming the achievement. The amateur "down under" writes, in the "ham" vernacular:—Ur sigs wkd 7.30 p.m., Jan. 12th. Strength R5, QSB gd RAC. Vy pleased to be ur first Aussie but gess I won't be ur last as ur sigs vy fb hr.—C. E. Morton." This, being interpreted, means "Your signals worked 7.30 p.m., on January 12th. They were moderately strong. Your note was that produced by well rectified alternating current. Very pleased to be your first Australian, but gess I shall not be your last as your signals were very good ('fb'—fine business) here."

I am on the air now with call letters 4FO. In the last couple of weeks I have relayed a message from Seattle, Wash., to Battle Harbor, Labrador. I have

## Are Heterodyne Whistles Spoiling Your Radio?

A Job for Mr. Massey

THE radio situation in the United States is spoiling reception not only for our American friends but also for Canadians. More than 50 powerful U.S. stations have stolen the only six wavelengths assigned to Canada. The result is that our stations are being blanked out and our programs ruined by howls and whistles. The situation is serious and something must be done about it. Controlling legislation in the United States will take a long time to clear up the muddle—it may take a year. That is

their business, but why should Canada wait?

Why cannot Canada's six lone wavelengths be protected immediately? Judging by the feelings expressed by some of the leading American radio magazines, public opinion in the United States would be in favor of passing prompt legislation making it an offence to use the wavelengths of a friendly foreign neighbor. Canadian rights would thus be preserved and there would be no danger of dissipating some of the international goodwill which broadcasting has undoubtedly created.



Wellington J. Smith  
and his **PETERSIME  
INCUBATOR**



Made in four convenient sizes

Manitoba Representative  
**JOHN J. HAMBLBY, JR., 49 MORLEY AVE.  
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## "GAS" the Gopher!

The "Gas" penetrates every part of the burrow. The gophers cannot escape. They are dead in five seconds!

No baiting—No apparatus. Just a spoon and a tin of

# CYANOOGAS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Insert a spoonful in the burrow. The moisture of the air does the rest. Nothing could be more simple.

"CYANOOGAS" is just as effective against Groundhogs, Woodchucks, Prairie Dogs, Moles and Rats.

Order from your dealer

Write, stating your problems to

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Chemical Co.**

OF CANADA, LIMITED

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary,  
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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalog G.

Address  
Dept. G  
**H. Cater, Brandon, Man.**

### "Making Animal Tagging Easy"

## Ketchum's Clincher Tags

For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Manufacturers of Scales, Tattoos, Chicken Bands, Bull Nose Rings, old style labels, etc. Write for free catalogue and samples.

**Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**  
Box 501 G, Ottawa, Can.

### 120 Miles on 2 Gals. of Gas

Starts coldest motor instantly. New invention for all cars. One free to Exclusive Agents.

**QUICKSTART MFG. CO., 3026-C, Omaha, Nebr.**

### NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., U.S.A., are putting out a new 600-mile radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

### Cattle Labels

Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Send 5c Postage for Samples. Mention this paper.

**MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call's)**  
482½ Main Street, Winnipeg

talked with amateurs in Rome, N.Y.; Auburn, Wash.; Irwin, Penn., and Jacksonville, Florida. My signals have probably been heard in other continents, but my present receiver is not good enough to bring in the foreigners. The new receiver, to be completed in a week or so, will do the trick, I hope.

It is a great game—the most thrilling and fascinating of indoor hobbies. Space restrictions forbid description of the apparatus in these columns and lack of time makes it impossible for me to give advice and instruction by mail. I can only point the way. The hundreds of readers who have written to me for information must get the radio magazines and a copy of the Radio Amateurs' Handbook, published by the A.R.R.L., at Hartford, Conn.

More radio amateurs are needed in our prairies. Besides spreading international friendship, the amateur is an asset in time of emergency, as was amply demonstrated during the cyclone in Florida. If Guide readers will build short-wave receiving sets and listen in for 4FO around 40 metres, I will undertake to send slow code on Saturday afternoons for practice and will arrange to include a special Grain Growers' Guide radio message. Let me know when you have built the set and can read the code at 25 letters a minute. After that, I can help you.

### Correspondence

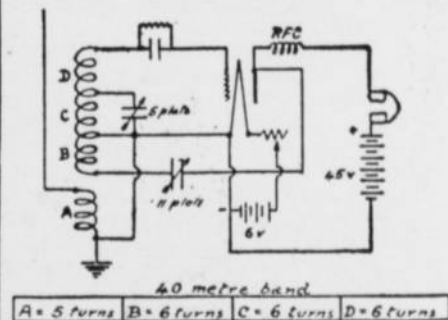
T. A. P., Makinak, Man.—If you insist on using bichromate batteries, mix three ounces potassium bichromate to one pint of water, applying heat. This makes a "saturated" solution. When cool, add four ounces of sulphuric acid. Potassium bichromate retails in Winnipeg at about 50 cents per pound, and sulphuric acid at about 45 cents per pint—more or less, depending upon where you buy it.

W. F., Portage la Prairie, Man.—Al. Kilgour has gone to the United States.

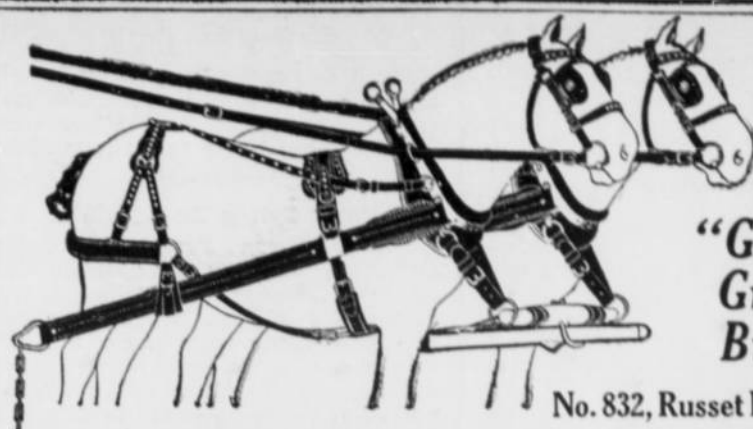
P. P., Viceroy, Sask.—Thanks for interesting letter explaining method of eliminating interference by shielding the lighting plant. The plan has already been described in these columns.

A. G., Gladstone, Man.—A copy of the radio code, with some hints for learning it, appeared in The Guide issue of November 15.

F. R., Calgary, Alta.—Do not build a low-power transmitter with the idea that you are going to reach Montreal the first night. Short wave transmission is the freakiest thing and the frequent startling results recorded are not to be confused with the normal range of the apparatus. If we had a few dozen more transmitters in the prairie provinces, using only 201A tubes, there would be lots of fun for every operator.



Here is the circuit diagram of my receiving set, a picture of which appeared in The Guide, October 1 issue. I have since added a stage of audio frequency amplification, but one tube will give quite satisfactory results, bringing in amateur code from all parts of the continent. Coils A, B, C and D, are "Lorenz" wound, three and half inches in diameter, and of 5, 6, 6 and 6 turns respectively. B, C and D are, of course, sections of a single coil of 18 turns, tapped as shown. R.F.C. is a radio-frequency choke coil, made by winding 100 turns of number 26 or 28 cotton-covered wire in a single layer on a few inches of broom handle. The tube is a 201A, with 45 volts on the plate. The condensers were cut down from larger ones. Coil A is fixed at about three inches from B.



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## The Bracken Government's Record

Continued from Page 3

loans and to make every effort to collect old ones, considering the financial condition of the borrower in each case. If he appears likely to make good he is not unduly embarrassed.

### Power System Re-capitalized

The Manitoba Power Commission commenced building transmission lines in 1919. A series of damaging storms, culminating in July, 1922, made necessary extensive repairs and reconstruction work. A series of heavy annual deficits, resulting from storm damage and overcapitalization had to be faced. The Sullivan commission was appointed to survey the whole situation, and the report submitted in 1923, showed that if the business of the territory served had to carry the whole capital liability the rates that would have to be charged would be prohibitive. Accordingly, in 1925, legislation was brought down reducing the capitalization of the commission from \$2,165,000 to \$921,034.40. The redistribution of the capital was as follows: \$618,925.93 was absorbed into the consolidated debt of the province; \$405,039.67 was transferred to a suspense account on which the province will pay the interest until the commission is in a position to assume it; and \$220,000, which had been advanced to the commission but had not been used, was taken back by the province. Of the accumulated deficits \$324,078.65 was added to the revenue deficit of the province and \$147,848.06 was held in suspense.

This redistribution has put the commission on a basis from which it can operate without financial embarrassment and without charging prohibitive rates. New extensions are being undertaken very carefully and only on a self-sustaining basis. The system is being maintained in first class condition and is giving excellent service. A program of future development, with definite construction programs for each year until 1930 has been worked out, with an outline of extensions for 1931 and thereafter. Educational and promotional work in the use of electricity is being conducted with a view to increasing the demand for current. No allowance is being made in the estimates for increasing population, and it is expected that the commission will in time be able to assume the capital which has been absorbed into the consolidated debt and carried in suspense.

### Cattle Schemes and Elevators

Losses from the various cattle schemes entered into by the former administration cannot as yet be accurately computed, but they probably exceed \$200,000. At the end of the last fiscal year the amounts still owing to the province under the different schemes totalled \$350,330.48 or considerably over half the money advanced. It is the opinion of the commissioner in charge that if any further collections are to be made he will have to be empowered to compromise with the remaining borrowers at a rate on the dollar. In some cases he thinks he may effect settlements at 50 cents on the dollar, but in most cases at even less than this.

In 1910, the Roblin government embarked on an extensive and expensive experiment in government ownership of elevators. Prudence should have suggested the purchase of only one elevator at a shipping point. But at 26 points two elevators were taken over; at 14 points three elevators; at six points, four, and at one point, Shoal Lake, five elevators were bought. In the first year 172 elevators were acquired. On April 30 last, of the government elevators 11 had been burned, 105 sold, 43 dismantled, one returned to the owner, 40 more had been purchased and 40 were still on the government's hands. Of the latter, another 21 have been disposed of.

This little experiment cost the province a loss of \$879,083.25. At 5 per cent. interest, and one-half per cent. sinking fund it would take \$48,349.58 a year for 53 years to extinguish that amount.

The profits of the Government Liquor Control Act for the last fiscal year were

\$1,234,113.27, of which one half, or \$617,056.63 went into consolidated revenue fund and an equal amount to the municipalities. Last March the Liquor Commission paid back \$250,000 of the \$1,000,000 which had been advanced by the government. The province reduced its liability to the bank by an equal amount. Last year the commission paid to the Dominion government in customs, excise and sales taxes \$1,240,146.40, which bears an interesting comparison with the federal subsidy to the province which for the year was \$1,501,551.36. The total profits of the commission for the three fiscal years were in excess of three and a half millions. A referendum on the sale of beer by the glass, on which there has been widespread agitation was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne.

### Educational Policies

During 1922, 30 schools in the province were closed altogether, and 45 more were open for less than 100 days, largely for financial reasons. In 1923, no less than 90 remained closed throughout the year. The situation called for special treatment and provision was made for the assistance of weak schools so that since 1923 no school in the province has remained closed for want of funds. In 1926, over \$100,000 more than in 1921 was contributed to these schools. The government has also guaranteed municipal borrowings to the extent of \$92,467, to enable them to secure funds from the banks for keeping their schools open. Though a tight grasp has been kept on the provincial purse strings education has not suffered; the expenditures under this head now being considerably higher than at any previous time in the province's history.

In 1923, a commission was appointed to enquire into, among other things, the relationships of the higher institutions of learning. As a result the Agricultural College was incorporated within the University system and a saving of 25 per cent. in the cost of these institutions to the province was effected without in any way impairing their efficiency.

Though no spectacular good roads program has been undertaken, gradual and steady progress has been made. The outstanding change in policy effected has been the adoption of a trunk highway system. Under the old policy grants were made to municipalities for the construction of provincial roads. Under the new policy the government locates and constructs the trunk roads and assesses one-third of the cost back to the municipalities. It also assumes the maintenance costs. The program includes 1,600 miles of highways. These roads are being taken over by gradual absorption, and to date 513 miles have been acquired. Under the old system occasional municipalities refused to come under the provincial scheme. Now the government takes the initiative and a more systematic development results.

In the reclamation branch the department of highways has undertaken the deferred maintenance on dredge channels. Some of the municipalities fell down on this work and the branch has undertaken to reconstruct the channels and keep them in repair. Three dredges were in operation last year and large areas are being rendered more suitable for agriculture as a result of this work.

### Agriculture and Colonization

To the government must go credit for appreciating the fact that a settler on poor land is more likely to become a liability than an asset to the state. In a province where there still is new land of good quality there is no excuse for putting newcomers on land where it is impossible to make a success. Accordingly during the last year a survey of unoccupied lands was made which covered every municipality in the province, and much unorganized territory. The lands have been classified and mapped. The object of the survey is to lay the foundation for a sound land settlement policy, to settle and keep settled the good land and keep people off poor land. A definite program for the development of the type of agriculture suited to each district is now being worked out.



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# The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 5

will be spilled before your shieling and ours are burned. Well I know it. I have heard your father and my man talking together of late, and violence is in both their minds. It frightens me, Donald."

"It does not frighten me, mother!" The words, quietly but clearly spoken, came from the only child of the Sutherlands,—by common consent the fairest maiden in three parishes. "Why should their talk frighten us?" went on the girl. "If I were a man, I would fight Sellars. There would be fewer burnings if there were more men-folk like father and Donald's father in Sutherlandshire."

"Ah, well, it may be as you say, Bess," said the mother uncertainly, "and come what may, 'tis a great consolation to know that your father takes his counsel, in this matter as in all others, from the Good Book. Has he not read much of late about the sword of the Lord and of Gideon? But I must be on my way."

To my clumsy offer to escort her to the Campbell shieling she replied: "It's desperate anxious you are to go with me, Donald, but you'd better tend the peats ben the shieling."

But her daughter Bessie, with a concern that struck me as uncommon, even in her that is so thoughtful for others, called out from the kitchen: "Let the *sgalag* (farm labourer) tend you upby, mother. The Strath is full of queer folk since the burnings started."

At her call, out of the byre at the back came the *sgalag*, rubbing his eyes stupidly, and twisting his dirty kilt about his great buttocks. Mrs. Sutherland cast a look of ill-concealed scorn at the unkempt apparition, and then turned to her daughter with snapping eyes.

"Whatever has come over you, lassie?" she exclaimed. Bessie, however, was busy over the fire, and made no reply. Her mother looked hard at me, and then, with, I could swear, a twinkle in her eye at the last, motioned her escort through the door and followed him without so much as a word.

In this way it happened that I had Bessie Sutherland all to myself by the peat fire in her father's shieling. As she knitted, we talked about the plight of our people, and I waxed hot as we recounted the sufferings of the harried crofters. Bessie Sutherland, however, took it all quietly, and her serenity, which I mistook for indifference, led me to blurt out roughly: "It's easy for you, Bess Sutherland, to feel the way you do, but it would be a different story to you if your father owed back rent like so many others."

"You are a silly boy, Donald Stewart," she answered quickly, and the blood made pretty red splashes in her pale cheeks as she spoke. "It would make no difference to me if we were turned out like the rest,—as we will be. The folk in the Strath have starved for years. Let them have the land for their deer and sheep. We can live elsewhere. But," she added quietly, "I would never submit to a burning."

My heart gave a great stound. "But where will you go," I asked, for the thought of Bessie Sutherland leaving the Strath of Kildonan made me feel queerly empty. She looked at me for a moment or two, her eyes black as ripe sloes in the yellow light of the cruise, and then she said, very quiet-like: "Where will we go, Donald Stewart? Where is your father going? Think you my father is less venturesome than yours? We will all be on the road to this country of Assiniboia before the hills are green again. It is in my father's mind,—morning, noon, and night."

With those words far-off Assiniboia became, in truth, a land of promise to me, for with their utterance, strange as it may appear, I knew that I loved Bessie Sutherland, who, up till that night, had been my playmate merely,—a tall, swift-footed girl ready for any adventurous play. Now, in some miraculous fashion, she had changed from the playmate of my boyhood into a calm and comely maiden, and now, for the first time, I felt shy and awkward in her presence. Bessie Sutherland was then coming on eighteen, and if a maid has beauty at this age, and the beauty is tempered with the look of character that comes with sound blood, and the mellow meditative sweetness that comes into her eyes with the soft dawning of womanhood, the lad that comes knocking at her father's door is like to learn the meaning of love. I, Donald Stewart, so testify.

To be continued.

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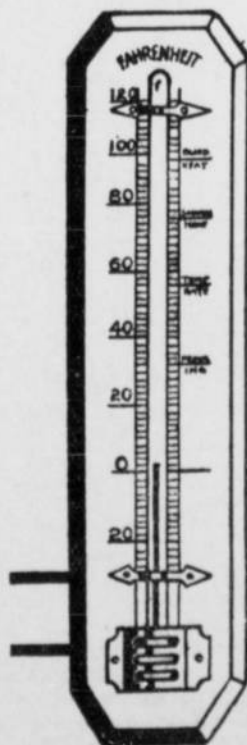
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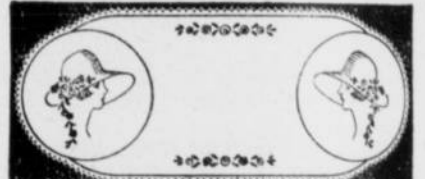


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No. 2924—Exceedingly Smart. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2552—Coat Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2513—Junior Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2644—Girls' Combinations. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2803—Sleeveless Frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material with 4 yards of binding.

No. 2883—Decidedly Youthful. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

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Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic now supplies in correct proportion those valuable minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, lacking in the feed and yet so necessary to full growth and development.

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## The Western Livestock Union

Reviews year of slowly climbing prices for cattle and looks forward to wider outlet

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union was held in Winnipeg, February 14, 15 and 16. This year's meeting was somewhat of an innovation as the whole weight of discussion was focussed on the beef cattle end of the livestock business. Judging by attendance, the character of the addresses, which were fully up to the high standards of previous years, and the keen discussions which arose out of them, President Wright and his associates made a tactical hit by departing from the usual rule.

The very first address was a straight-from-the-shoulder speech by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the National Livestock Association of the United States, in which the convention was told that the American cattlemen are firm believers in the maintenance of the present duties against Canadian cattle, and that whatever influence they had at Washington would be exerted to that end. Mr. Tomlinson said:

"I am familiar with your contention that the United States could absorb your surplus of thin cattle without any appreciable effect on our domestic prices. Our western stockmen do not subscribe to that view. Probably it will be urged that our prices last fall continued fully steady, and even advanced slightly notwithstanding the shipment to our markets of thousands of head of Canadian stockers. The mere fact that your shipments did not depress domestic prices does not mean they had no effect. Our prices might have been higher had it not been for the additional supplies our markets had to digest. It will hardly be disputed that in 1920, your large shipments of stocker and fat cattle into the United States had a downward influence on our price. No one can accurately gauge the effect of an extra supply of 100,000 or 300,000 head during a year. When the demand is at saturation point it does not take many additional car loads to demoralize a market."

### Orthodox Protectionist

Mr. Tomlinson expressed the opinion that the United States had not yet reached its limit in cattle production and that the tariff should remain as it is as long as increased productivity is possible. He felt that Canadian production has almost limitless possibilities ahead of it, and any lowering of the tariff by the Americans would lend a tremendous impulse to the business on this side of the line, to the detriment of American cattle raisers. His whole speech throughout was such a one as the Republican politicians have beguiled the American farmer with for 60 years and gained support for a policy which now leaves him in a hopeless economic rut.

In his presidential address, R. A. Wright spoke of the appointment of Hon. Vincent Massey to Washington, and stated that the union had enlisted his sympathy and promise to further the cause of Canadian livestock raisers in gaining reciprocal access to American markets.

### Rates on Feeders

Mr. Wright also dealt with the action of the executives in combatting the proposal of the railways for an increase of 50 per cent. on stock returning to country points from stock yards. The delegation from the W.C.L.U. was told that this increase was necessary, because of an application by the Eastern Canada Livestock Union for a reduction of 25 per cent. on cattle, sheep and swine returned to country points from eastern stock yards. The Western Union Executive then took the matter up with the Eastern Union who declare that in pushing this case before the railway commission they have expended about \$1,200, of which \$1,000 was provided by the Ontario government, and that to withdraw their case would put them in a bad light at Toronto. Mr. Wright explained that the present rate on returning feeders was purely unofficial and is the outcome of a volun-

tary reduction by the railways from the rates allowed by the railway commission. It would appear therefore that the matter depends entirely upon the goodwill of the railways.

The informal application for a decrease on freight rates for export cattle moving from the West had come to nothing because the railways declared that they were losing money on the rate now in force.

### Meat Growers' Counter Attack

J. W. Coverdale, of the American Livestock and Meat Board, gave a talk on the work of his organization in combatting the insidious campaign against meat by vendors of prepared foods. Mr. Coverdale insisted that it was not an "eat-more-meat" campaign, but was simply publicity to get the real facts about the value of meat in the diet before the public. Meat schools for housewives were being conducted in large consuming centres; livestock and meat trains were being sent out by state departments of agriculture; meat judging competitions were taking their place side by side with competitions for judging animals on the hoof, and through radio, poster, and numerous other educational channels the campaign was being pushed. Twenty-three experiment stations were conducting investigations into the factors which make for palatability in meat, almost an unknown subject. The board had come into contact with the work of Dr. J. R. Slonaker, of Stanford University, California. "For 12 years," said Mr. Coverdale, "Dr. Slonaker had been working on the problem of 'meat and vegetable diet' vs. a strictly vegetarian diet." The board had made it possible for the investigator to continue his work with food, through the establishment of a fellowship.

"The outstanding fact of his research had shown that meat and vegetable eaters live almost twice as long as those eating vegetables alone; that restricted diet increased mortality in the young, the race becoming extinct at the third generation; that the weight of those existing on a strictly vegetable diet was 25 to 30 per cent. below normal; that meat and vegetable eaters were about seven and a half times as active as those fed on vegetables alone."

### Home Market Increase

R. B. Hunter, Winnipeg manager for Swift Canadian, gave out a set of figures in his interesting talk which showed the prospect of increasing the home market for Canadian meat products. As the home market takes 85 per cent. of present output, the importance of this factor may at once be realized.

"Some nations exceed Canada," said Mr. Hunter, "in per capita beef consumption—for instance, Argentina with 293 pounds, and Australia with a per capita consumption of 144 pounds of beef annually. In 1922, the last figures available, Argentine consumed 290 pounds beef, 29 pounds of mutton and 24 pounds of pork, or 346 pounds of meat of all kinds per capita. Australia, in 1923, 144 pounds of beef, 72 pounds mutton, and 12 pounds pork, or 228 pounds meat per capita. The United States, in 1923, 70.4 pounds beef, 53 pounds mutton and 91.4 pounds pork, or 167 pounds of meat per capita, while Canada consumed 74.9 of beef, 8.53 pounds mutton, and 78.06 pounds of pork per capita of a total of 161.50 pounds per annum."

Dr. J. H. Grisdale made an analysis of prices in 1925 and 1926, showing the generally higher trend in the past year, in spite of disastrous export conditions arising out of the British strike, and concluded that it should give us a new realization of the potential value of our biggest customer, the domestic consumer. He declared that too often the home market was regarded as a dumping ground for the stuff which could not be sold out of the country, and made a plea for better finish to combat the menace of inferior beef.

R. S. Hamer, of the cattle division.

Turn to Page 35



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Saskatchewan's Grand Old Man

Continued from Page 7

whole-heartedly into the work of col-  
lecting wheats from every untoward  
clime on earth, from the northern fringe  
of Russia's wheat-growing plain, from  
the high plateaux of Hindustan, from  
the bleak penal colonies of Siberia.  
These samples went out to the eager  
Mackay and his fellow superintendents  
on the other branch farms.

"Many of these foreign wheats were  
eliminated within a few days after  
they were seeded," says Dr. Mackay,  
"for they did not have the ability to  
withstand late spring frosts. I noticed  
too, that many of them rusted much  
more seriously than Red Fife."

Rust in Early Days

"Rust?" "Yes," Dr. Mackay in-  
forms you, "we had rust as early as  
'89. We had a few barberry bushes  
on the farm, in fact quite a few farmers  
had planted them as ornamentals. Ours  
stayed in for seven years before the  
connection between the barberries and  
rust became unmistakable."

Worse than the rust in the early  
years was smut. It was smut, more  
than any other thing which put the  
Bell farms out of business. Dr.  
Fletcher, newly appointed botanist for  
the experimental farms, saw our plight  
on one of his first visits from Ottawa  
and recommended the bluestone treat-  
ment for seed. From that recommenda-  
tion grew the practice which relegated  
smut to a place of no importance in  
Western Canada.

The Smoke Screen

The main trouble continued to be the  
loss from early fall frost. At a horti-  
cultural meeting in Winnipeg, in 1890,  
which Angus Mackay attended, a farm-  
er from the Portage plains made the  
claim that a smoke blanket from a  
slow fire on the windward side of a  
grain field would ward off several  
degrees of frost. Mackay challenged  
the claim on the spot, but farmers  
were in desperate need and clutched at  
anything which held the promise of  
insurance against fall frost. The faith  
in this belief died hard. For years  
the prairie air on autumn nights was  
dense with the reek of smudges. At  
the Indian Head farm the practice had  
eight years thorough test which defi-  
nitely exploded its utility.

The best promise lay in the early  
ripening wheats which Dr. Saunders  
kept continually bringing in. One of  
these, Ladoga, seemed to meet every  
requirement. But Wm. Saunders was  
a canny experimentalist, and cautioned  
his superintendents to speak guardedly  
of even their best varieties.

These were the days of the chewing  
test. A wheat was supposed to make  
a strong and therefore a desirable flour  
if, upon chewing it till the starch  
grains were washed away, it yielded  
a big wad of elastic gum. A fair  
measure of strength, but a most inade-  
quate test of the other factors contribut-  
ing to quality.

The Supreme Test

As long as the chewing test remained  
in vogue, Ladoga was a good wheat.  
Millers said it was impracticable to  
make milling and baking tests in their  
big commercial plants unless they had  
at least car-load lots to work with.  
Dr. Saunders' extreme caution about the  
foreign sorts which had done well at  
the experimental farms discouraged  
farmers from discarding Red Fife and  
going in for the new wheats on a big  
scale. Hence car-load lots were not  
available for milling and baking tests.  
Things were at a practical standstill.  
The experimental farms continued to  
send out five-pound lots of seed with  
guarded recommendations. The farm-  
ers continued to stick to Red Fife.  
The frost risk continued as before.

Mackay was a little discouraged and  
felt that Ladoga ought to be definitely  
approved or discarded. He obtained  
an order to purchase a car load of  
Ladoga, and one of the milling com-  
panies in Toronto consented to mill it.  
That was the death knell of Ladoga.  
And it put an end to wheat chewing  
as a scientific test. It was apparent  
to all that no rapid progress could be  
made until small mills were designed

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Do not forget March 21 to 26—Better Farm Equipment Week

Wake up, wake up you sleep-y head,  
Get up, get up, get out of bed

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3. SILLI SWOON. 4. SHALL I GILIN  
5. NAN GROWS O SAIL. 6. BEES LAIN BED  
7. PEARL GO IN



## WIN NEW 1927 CHEVROLET COACH

In announcing the results of the famous Movie Channel Swim Race, the Radio announcer deliberately jumbled up the names of the famous movie stars participating. For instance he gave No. 5 as Nan Grows O Sail instead of Gloria Swanson. He offered big prizes to those who could correctly name the first 7 to finish. Their pictures are shown here. Can you name them? If you can, send them in to compete for the big prizes.

### The Object of the Contest

This is an advertising contest to further the popularity of Sterling hosiery and lingerie. Thousands already use Sterling Products, but we want to reach thousands more. We will want to send you samples to show a few friends who will be glad to become users too. You don't have to spend your money to enter. This is not a sales contest for biggest sales.

NAMES OF ALL THE MOVIE STARS WHO SWAM IN THE CHANNEL RACE—THE FIRST 7 ARE AMONG THESE — Alice Joyce, May McAvoy, Lillian Gish, Constance Talmadge, Colleen Moore, Madge Bellamy, Corinne Griffith, Norma Shearer, Seena Owen, May Allison, Gloria Swanson, Norma Talmadge, Bebe Daniels, Clara Bow, Vilma Banky, Pola Negri, Viola Dana, Florence Vidor, Marion Davies, Marie Prevost, Lois Wilson, Mary Brian.

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and installed, so that reliable estimates of quality could be made without having to wait till new varieties were multiplied to ear load lots. Dr. Saunders got the mill, and within a few years Saunders, Macoun, Sharpe, Mackay, Bedford, and others collaborated to give the waiting world Huron, Stanley, Percy and Preston, and at a later date Marquis.

Meanwhile the empty spaces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—for Indian Head served both provinces for many years—were filling up with a class of men who, for the most part, had never farmed before in their lives, and who were all in need of information on the best agricultural practices for their new environment. Many an old timer will remember the unfailing promptness of the neat long-hand letters that came from Indian Head in those days in patient answer to queries that would look so childish now. Few of them guessed the load this entailed on the superintendent, sitting oftentimes far into the night by the coal oil lamp after a long day in the field, for experimental farm staffs were not then what they are today. Looking back over early farm recollections, the son, D. G. Mackay, says that he considers the way in which his father handled the large volume of farmers' correspondence was the most remarkable thing in his career.

### The Great Outdoor School

They did more than write—these farmers athirst for information. They visited the farm by thousands. Mackay got to be known as a man of deeds. In good years and bad the Indian Head farm abounded in object lessons. Never was a year so dry but what the superintendent could show heavy crops on summerfallow. Never was feed scarce throughout the country, but what he had met the emergency beforehand.

W. R. Motherwell, a near neighbor, was a frequent visitor to the farm, and one of its warmest admirers. When he went to Regina as minister of agriculture in 1905, he lent his aid in popularising the excursions to the experimental farm which had been inaugurated by Mackay with the help of the railways. Rapidly these excursions grew. Four or five thousand came by trainloads from the Manitoba boundary on the east, from the Soo Line, from far Prince Albert. They came to marvel and went home to imitate. One day wasn't enough for the thoroughness with which they combed the farm for knowledge. The railways held the trains far into the night. This was the school in which Saskatchewan learned how to grow wheat. And, counting the gain, it was most fitting that the University of Saskatchewan should honor this great teacher of the open air with a doctorate and hang his picture in the premier place on its walls.

### A Fitting Recognition

The experimental farms were proving such a potent force in the development of the country that the two original prairie institutions grew to six, to eight, substations were added, and now every corner of the prairie provinces are served. When it became necessary in 1910 to find an inspector for this extensive network, the choice fell upon Angus Mackay, the dean of experimenters, and his long connection with the Indian Head Farm was brought to a close. For 15 years he has served in the wider capacity. Now, at the age of 87, it has just occurred to him that some day he must retire. This is a point that he is a little touchy on. One suspects that he even resents the title that has been bestowed on him because of the third word in it. However that may be, his objection is likely to be over-ridden, for Angus Mackay's name is already written indelibly in local history as Saskatchewan's Grand Old Man.

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"The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," are new books for the farmer. They are something entirely new in that they present the advantages and problems of owning a threshing machine, of organization and management of threshing rings, of co-operative ownership, and of custom threshing, together with the essential data on the machines themselves.

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The Red River Special Line  
it SAVES the FARMERS THRESHING



# The Heart of Richard Verrell

By BRUCE GRAEME

## EPISODE VIII.

### The Heart of Blackshirt

WITH thunderstruck eyes Verrell reread the message from the dead, which, although addressed to him, had come into his possession by the merest chance in the world. The instinct for self-preservation, paramount in every one of us, had been responsible.

When Verrell, dressed in Blackshirt's garb, stood by the riverside with the dead body of Ronald McTavish at his feet, it had occurred to him quite suddenly that it was impossible for him to get safely home dressed in his now famous black shirt.

He must secure other clothes from somewhere—and there they were at his feet.

Making up his mind to perform the gruesome task had taken some time, but at last it was done, and only McTavish's naked body was left. He had hated doing this, even though McTavish had become his implacable enemy, and, if one could believe his word, when death had overtaken him he had already planned and set in motion a scheme which would lead to the end of Blackshirt.

Of the dead man's intentions Verrell had no knowledge, and now, since the schemer's lips were locked, he did not doubt that they would remain secret. Even so, Verrell had wondered all the way home.

What had he meant by saying that Blackshirt's name would be dragged through the mud? What was the reason of his being kidnapped and securely bound? Why had McTavish placed him in a motor-boat, taking him to some unknown place down the river? What was to have been the second stage of the journey to which his enemy had referred?

These were the questions Verrell never expected to have answered, but in this he was wrong, for the next day he knew all, discovering that McTavish had devised one of the most diabolical schemes ever invented outside hell.

He was lying in bed. On the floor were the clothes which he had dropped from him the night before, too exhausted, after his battle with the water, to do anything but fling himself on the bed, to sleep dreamlessly for seven hours.

In the morning he awakened with a sense of unreality. He was convinced that he should not be in his own room. In reality he should be at the "Three Feathers," Clapham Junction.

However, the sight of the sopping clothes on the floor brought back the events of the previous night. They were McTavish's clothes. He gazed at them reminiscently, and then his eyes opened slightly. Just peeping out of one of the pockets was a bundle of letters.

He leaped out of his bed with agility, a glad light in his eyes. If only those letters were the ones he had endeavored to secure!

His optimism was well rewarded. A hasty glance at the signature of the letters assured him that they were indeed the ones. There were five, six, seven—and then he came across one addressed to himself.

Frowning, he turned it over and over in his fingers, unable to believe his eyes. How came a letter obviously intended for him to be mixed with the correspondence which Bobbie's sister Mona had sent to her master many years ago?

Suddenly curious, he slit open the sodden envelope, and, carefully pulling out the letter inside, searched for the signature, and, when he found it, gazed spellbound. It was signed "Ronald McTavish."

"To Mr. Richard Verrell, alias Black-shirt," (it ran)—"By the time you get this letter you will be safely on board the s.s. Antrim, bound for Greece."

"It was a bad day for you, Mr. Verrell, when you fell foul of me, more especially after you butted into my private affairs. You shall pay for that. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, Blackshirt. As you have done to me, so will I do to you. You have been

the means of mud being thrown at my name, but it shall be nothing as compared to the execration with which your name will be spoken.

"I pride myself that mine is a cunning scheme. I want revenge, and I want money.

"The evening that I shall kidnap you, I have arranged to kidnap my sister Jean. Her I shall take to a lonely cottage on the new Great West Road. No one ever enters or approaches it. Jean will be bound and gagged, and then locked in one of the rooms, and there she will remain until she is found. Need I add that her portion of the estate left by her father will automatically revert to me?

"The handkerchief used as a gag is marked with your name—you dropped one once when I was following you. In your rooms will be found a photograph of Jean, and perhaps even a dainty piece of under-linen marked 'J. McT.'

"Scotland Yard are sure to be informed that the famous Richard Verrell has disappeared. If they connect up your name with Jean's it will be unfortunate, will it not? In due course conclusions will be drawn, and later on, I shall take care Jean is found.

"Cannot you see the headlines? 'Murder. Famous Novelist Accused.'"

"How the papers will shriek the news throughout the world! Richard Verrell's double life. A burglar and a murderer.

"When the news has had time to percolate, I do not doubt that the Captain of the Antrim will come forward with the story of the passenger whom he took to Greece—the one country in Europe with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty.

"Bon voyage, Blackshirt. This will make a good plot around which to write a story.—

"Ronald McTavish.

"P.S.—I am arranging to have one of the crew read you this letter, and then to destroy it.

"P.P.S.—You may keep the silly love letters of Mona Dunn's. They have served their purpose."

By the time Verrell had finished reading, the perspiration was streaming down his forehead. God! What an escape! What a ghastly, hideous plot!

For the first time Verrell began to wonder whether McTavish could have been sane. The whole idea was so revolting, so cunning, he doubted that a normal mind could have ever conceived it.

The ingenuity of it! No direct suspicion, only suggestion, supposition! Verrell knew too well that there would not have been a single person who, in view of the evidence, could or would have believed anything save that he, Blackshirt, was the murderer of poor Jean McTavish.

He shook his head. Revenge he could understand, and even forgive McTavish for desiring it, but to murder his own sister for the sake of money—ugh! He shuddered. Thank God that Fate had stepped in to defeat the whole scheme.

Then, commencing at his heart, to creep paralytically over his body, a cold chill shook him from top to toe. Was the whole scheme defeated? Supposing, just supposing, that Jean had already been kidnapped! If so, she was even now slowly starving to death.

How could he find out, now—at once? He could not wait, the suspense was too awful. He must ring her up. Ring her up—but where?

These were the thoughts which flooded his brain, and in answer to them, there flashed a vision of a taxicab, a handkerchief on the floor, a tiny initial in one corner—J. If indeed Jean was his Lady of the 'Phone, he could telephone Park 0343 at once.

He reached for the telephone with a shaking hand, and, with his fingers upon it, the bell warned him that someone wanted to ring him up.

"Hallo, hallo!" he called out.

"Mr. Verrell?" asked someone.

"Yes, yes," he replied distractedly, anxious only to get the conversation over so that he could get on to Park 0343.

"This is Miss Dunn speaking. Do



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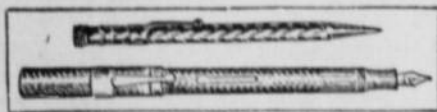
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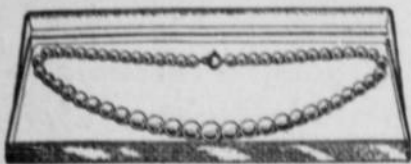
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you not recognize my voice?"

"Why—why, of course I do," he replied, but still could not keep the tremor from his voice.

Bobbie must have been struck by the strangeness of his manner, for there was a question in her voice.

"Mr. Verrell, you are—you are quite well this morning?"

Realizing that he must steady himself, he endeavored to calm down, so that, when he next spoke, he had more or less resumed his natural tone of voice.

"Yes, thank you, Miss Dunn."

She was relieved by the change. "I am so glad to hear that, Mr. Verrell. Do you know that, for a moment, I thought you had had a relapse. Your voice sounded so strange."

He laughed. "I am afraid I must confess that your ring awoke me out of a nightmare."

He heard an exclamation at the other end. "Mr. Verrell, I am surprised at you—still asleep on a lovely morning like this."

"I know it is awful," he acknowledged, "but I—I—did not sleep until rather late last night."

"Didn't your valet wake you?"

"Rather not," Verrell replied emphatically. "He has strict injunctions never to do that."

"Dear, dear, that sounds very bad."

"It does," he admitted, "but remember I work late." Despite everything, he could not repress a grin at this ambiguous remark.

"You shouldn't," she scolded. "I am sure the early morning is the best time to write. Still, I must not keep a busy man like you talking all day. I rang you up to ask you if you would care to partner me at the ball which Lady Dwight is giving on Friday."

His head whirled with delight. For the moment he forgot Mr. McTavish, Jean, and everyone and everything. "I would ask for nothing better," he replied softly. "How can I thank you?"

Bobbie laughed. "By coming—early. Good-bye, Mr. Verrell. Eight-thirty sharp on Friday next."

With a lingering smile, he replaced the receiver. Only two days, today and tomorrow, and then—who knows what might happen at the dance? Perhaps—

His thoughts were jerked back, as he remembered Jean.

"Park 0343," and a few seconds later he heard a vaguely familiar voice answer the call.

Familiar, yes, but decidedly not that of his Lady of the 'Phone. What could he do? Dare he ask straight out for Jean McTavish? He considered the present straight warranted him doing this, and, in a slightly husky voice, he asked for Miss McTavish.

"Miss McTavish? I am sorry; you must be on the wrong number. There is no one here of that name."

He frowned. He knew that voice, of that he was certain. He determined to put the matter to the test.

"This is Richard Verrell speaking."

He heard a startled gasp at the other end, and then a silence.

"Hallo! hallo!" he called.

Then there was a peal of laughter. "Why, Mr. Verrell, do you know to whom you are speaking?"

"I seem to know the voice."

His answer invoked further merriment.

"This is Bobbie—Miss Dunn—speaking."

"Miss Dunn!" He was flabbergasted. "How did I get on to you?"

"How should I know? Did you ask for this number?"

With the finish of her question, he suddenly realized that he did not know her number. Although she had several times rung him, he had never once got through to her.

"Well, I'm bothered," he exclaimed. "To tell you the truth, I do not know your number."

"Park 70436."

"Good Lord! And I asked for Park 0343."

"You had better have another try, Mr. Verrell."

"I hope I have better luck next time. Good-bye, Miss Dunn."

Once again he asked for Park 0343, and the second time a strange voice answered him.

"This is Richard Verrell speaking."

"Oh! sir, I am so glad you called up, sir. The lady you want has not been here for the last two or three nights. Whatever shall I do?"

"Who is it speaking?" he asked sharply. He was suddenly conscious that here, indeed, would be a valuable witness for the prosecution if Jean were found dead.

"Her maid, sir."

"Say nothing, then," he ordered. I believe I know where I can find Miss McTavish, and I will tell her to let you know she is quite safe."

"Very good, sir," was the reply.

He laid his head on his pillow wearily, affected with a sense of foreboding which he could not banish. It seemed as though he were locked in a room, with the walls gradually closing in upon him, so that he would be crushed to death between them.

Unless he could find Jean alive, or unless he could find her body before the police, he would in all likelihood be accused of her murder. Of what use would the letter from McTavish be then? It was more than possible that he would even be prosecuted for the murder of the brother as well. The wound, caused by the propeller of the boat which had been the cause of the collision, might easily be construed as another type of injury.

Trace Jean he must, and soon. Two people's lives hung upon that issue. Hers and his. Find her! But how—

He sat up in his bed with a jerk. The shop assistant at Wandsworth, the man who had been the tool of McTavish!

Verrell realized that here might be the first link in the chain which should ultimately lead him to Jean. He heard Roberts coming up the stairs, and called.

Roberts came in with a startled face, which grew even more bewildered as he saw the wet, bedraggled clothes on the floor.

"Good heavens, sir, I thought you were at Clapham Junction."

"Yes, I know. I will tell you later, Roberts. In the meantime I must get to Clapham Junction within the next hour. It's a matter of life or death. Now, tout de suite!"

The expression on the face of the man in the tobacconist's shop was more than doleful.

"What a blasted fool I am!" he muttered to himself; and presently, "Damn old Smithers! He told me Armageddon was a certainty. Why, the blooming 'orse wasn't in it."

He gazed into the street, and watched the hurrying pedestrians streaming past. Presently one of the crowd, a man, detached himself, and entered.

"Good-morning."

The face of the man behind the counter turned a sickly yellow as he recognized Verrell, and he shrank back. He had not forgotten the glint of the steely eyes which threatened untold things, if the tradesman should choose to betray the man who had presented him with five pounds for certain information, and he had betrayed him.

"You!" he gasped.

Verrell nodded slowly. "Yes," he answered; "I have come for a reckoning."

"But—but I—I was told you weren't com—coming back," stuttered the terrified man.

Verrell, appreciating the other's cowardice, leaned forward.

"You are now going to have," he said impressively, "the worst few minutes you have ever had in your life. Come here!"

Unable to tear his glance away, the man did not move.

Verrell shot his hand out, and gripped him by the shoulder, and dragged him forward.

"Listen to me. Yesterday you betrayed me—double-crossed is a word you probably understand better. For that you deserve all I can, and possibly will, give you, but I am going to give you an alternative. Either you answer every question I ask, and truthfully, and in return obtain another five-pound note which I shall give you, or else—"

He looked the other man full in the face, and his blazing glance seemed to shrivel up the shop assistant.

Turn to Page 47











"Which is it to be?" Verrell shot the words at him.

"I'll tell you all I can, sir. Honest to Gawd, I will," babbled the man, whose eyes were already shining with cupidity at the thought of more easy money.

"That's a good thing for you," grunted Verrell. "What you told me was all a plant, of course. You knew I was coming, and had been told exactly what to say. Isn't that so?"

The man nodded.

"Good!" continued Verrell, "that is what I expected. Now tell me all about this Mr. I. N. Need."

"But I don't know a thing about him, sir."

"What!" The brief exclamation made the assistant jump.

"Honest, I don't, sir. I swear it. All I knows about him is that he used to have letters sent to him at this address, and that he gave me a quid to lead you up the pole."

Verrell searched his face.

"Is that all?"

"Strike me pink, sir, that's all I know, outside of his once asking me if I knows of any pals what would be willing to do a job for him."

"Ah!" The ejaculation was pregnant with emotion. "And did you?" Eagerly Verrell put the question, hoping against hope that the answer would be in the affirmative.

"Yes, sir."

Verrell breathed with relief. "Now tell me the names and addresses of those men."

"Well, sir, there was only two. Alf. Jones, what lives at 17 Bloomsbury Road, just down by the Junction, and young Fred Williams, number 73 Framfield Road."

"Do you know whether they helped the man Need at all?"

"I think so, sir."

"Good. Now just one more thing. Did Need, as he called himself, come for the letters himself yesterday?"

"No, sir, that was Alf Jones."

Verrell flung down a five-pound note. "There you are. Don't you double-cross anybody else another time, otherwise you may not get off so easily."

A grim smile hovered round his lips, as he commenced to walk down the main road towards the Junction. He was on the track. He could only hope that either Jones or Williams had assisted in the abduction of Jean McTavish.

Verrell had never felt less like dancing than on the Friday evening he called for Bobbie. Notwithstanding, he was there promptly at eight-thirty. She was ready for him. She was half-way down the last flight of stairs as the footman ushered Verrell into the hall, and for a brief second arrested her downward progress, as her sparkling eyes gazed directly into his across the distance, and thus unconsciously created a picture which impressed itself vividly upon the memory of the man, who, too, stopped short, and gazed upwards with bewitched eyes.

From top to toe she was exquisite grace personified, delicately shaded by an aura which the concealed lighting shed. One hand on the banister, the other lightly holding her cloak, one foot poised for a lower step, thrown into relief by the dark oak panelling behind, she appeared to step straight out of a canvas upon which Rubens or Millais might have worked.

Her glorious auburn hair, its sheen glinting in the delicate light, might have been immortalized by Titian; her ethereal, wistful features, eyes alight with a gleam which only Verrell himself could not recognise, would have delighted Raphael; her slim figure, the glorious coloring of her cloak, the graceful contours of her gown, were meant only for the eyes of a Gainsborough.

Just a few brief seconds she remained there, just an infinitesimal space of time, and then the spell was broken, as the dream came to life, the canvas moved to action.

During that time Verrell had held his breath, fearing that the slightest movement might dispel the vision of her. His pounding heart beat with alarming loudness; his body seemed held in a thrall of eerie sensation.

As she moved, he closed his eyes, in an effort to shut out the agony which he knew was in them; the longing for her, which he felt his whole countenance expressed, and so partly recovered his composure by the time she was near him.

Seated in the car beside him, Bobbie felt overwhelmed with a great happiness. She dared not speak for fear her voice should betray her, but, as they passed the frequent street lamps, she would glance up at his profile, her eyes drinking in the expressions which flittered across his face! For fully three minutes she remained thus, till presently a fresh sensation assailed her, as she became conscious that there were heavy lines around his eyes, that his face was unusually careworn, his forehead drawn. She experienced a sudden chill, a portent that the anticipated happiness was not for her that night, and so strong was this feeling, so intense had been her previous happiness, that it was only with a great effort that she could repress the tears which smarted her eyes.

"Mr. Verrell," she whispered softly, "you look tired."

"Do I?" he answered vaguely; and then, realizing that an explanation would be more polite, he continued: "I—I had a bad night last night. I didn't sleep much—my head, you know."

The motherly instinct arising within her, Bobbie could have taken this big strong man into her arms, and charmed his troubles away, but she had not the right to do that—yet. When he spoke—when at last he told her—

Once again she glanced at his expressionless face, his tired eyes, fixed with intensity upon the traffic before him, and suddenly she could have gasped, and she bit her underlip to prevent it trembling. Suppose he should never say the words which had trembled upon his lips not many days ago, when he took her to Burnham Beeches? Suppose—No, no, she told herself, she must not even think of that, and she dug her nails into the palms of her hands as she drove the thought away. Tonight was—tonight! Why, then, worry about the future, for would she not feel his arms around her tonight, feel the warmth of his body entering into hers? She closed her eyes.

There was a jerk as he pulled the car up. They had reached their destination in Park Lane.

Among her friends, Lady Dwight's balls were renowned as being second to none. On that night her large house was flung wide open, her invariable hospitality lavished to its full.

The ball-room was a blaze of light, echoing with the melody of music. Three orchestras were there; one, an English band, which played fox-trots only, another was a famous American syncopated octette, which confined itself to the playing of one-steps, their time a marvel in its rhythm. Finally, in another part of the room, were some specially imported Hungarian musicians. Even as Verrell and Bobbie entered the ball-room, the Hungarians were discoursing the plaintive melody of a native waltz, stirring in its repressed passion, moving in its barely-concealed under-current of tears.

The gypsy music struck a sympathetic chord in Verrell's heart, and he looked down at Bobbie.

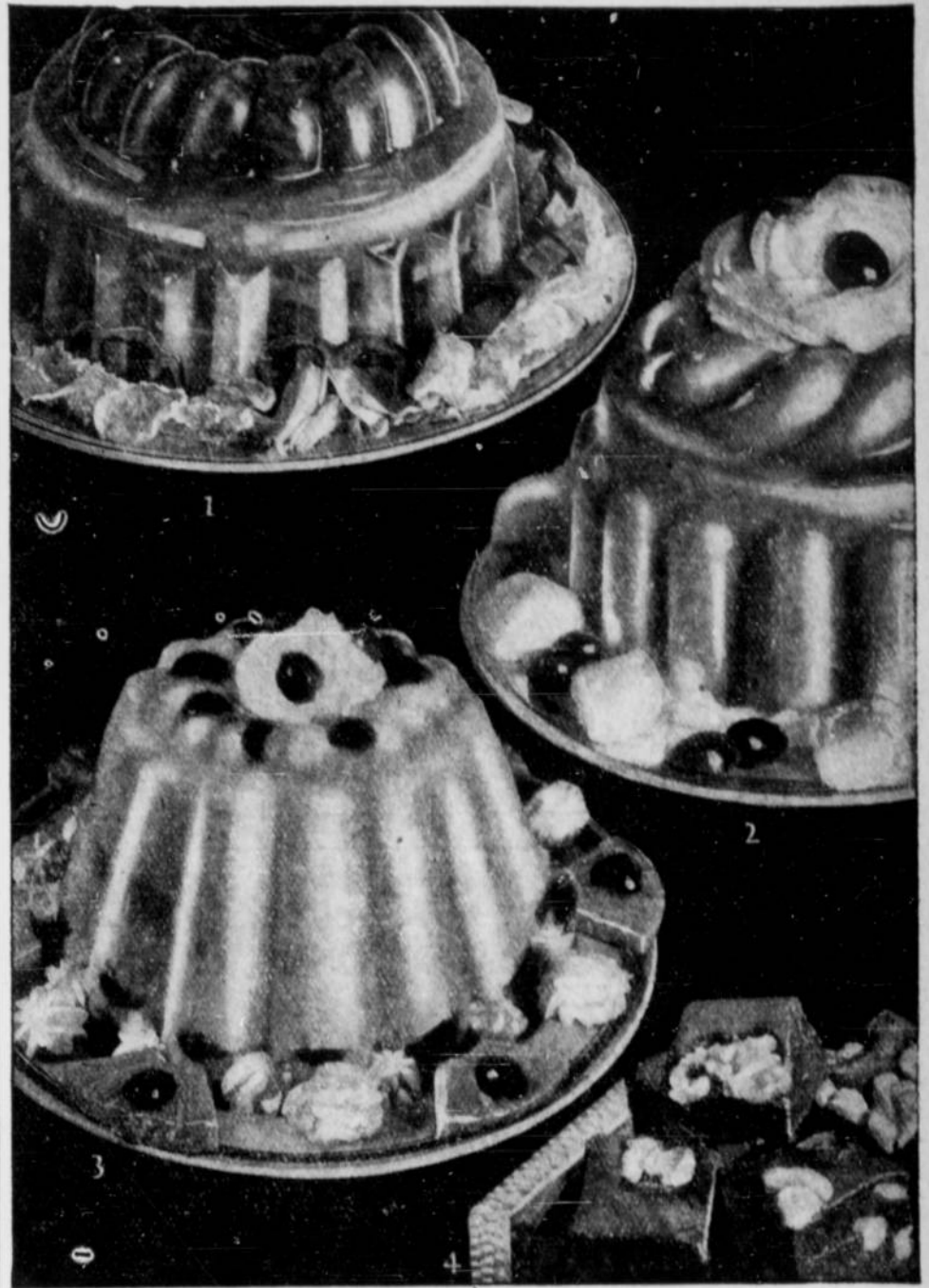
"Come," he murmured softly, and the next moment these two were waltzing slowly, enraptured by the charm of the music.

Sobbing piteously, the music died away, and there was a hush, to be succeeded by a wild outburst of clapping, continued insistently, until the leader lifted his bow, and an encore was played.

"Jove, how those fellows play!" murmured Verrell into Bobbie's ear, and she looked up into his face and smiled. Her heart was too full for words. It seemed that, after all, her sudden shiver of apprehension was not to be fulfilled.

In the meantime, what of Verrell himself? There was no happiness in this dance for him, for he was more than aware that he was standing on the brink of a precipice, over which he might fall at any moment.

When Bobbie had said he was tired he smiled bitterly to himself, for he



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1 cup sugar. 1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and salt. Allow jelly to thicken somewhat then stir prepared vegetables or fruit through and turn into wet molds. When canned fruit is to be used, the fruit syrup may be substituted for part of the boiling water.

### (2) Coffee Marshmallow Cream

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.  
1 cup cold water. 1 1/2 cups strong boiling coffee.  
2 tablespoonfuls sugar. 1/4 cup condensed or evaporated milk (or use plain milk).  
1 tablespoonful lemon juice. 1/4 teaspoonful vanilla. Few grains of salt. 1 cup of marshmallows.  
Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in hot coffee. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Add milk, lemon juice, sugar and salt. When it begins to stiffen stir in marshmallows cut in fourths. Turn into wet mold and chill. Serve with or without cream. If plain milk or evaporated milk is used, allow one-fourth cup more sugar.

### (3) Orange-Pineapple Sponge

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.  
1 cup cold water. 1/2 cup hot water.  
1 cup cooked pineapple juice.  
1 cup orange or apricot juice.  
1 tablespoonful lemon juice. Whites 2 eggs.  
Few grains salt.  
Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Add milk, lemon juice, sugar and salt. When it begins to stiffen stir in marshmallows cut in fourths. Turn into wet mold and chill. Serve with or without cream. If plain milk or evaporated milk is used, allow one-fourth cup more sugar.

### (4) Chocolate Fudge

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.  
1 1/4 cups milk. 2 cups sugar. Few grains salt.  
1 1/2 squares chocolate or 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa.  
1 cup nut meats, chopped. 1 teaspoonful vanilla.  
1/2 tablespoonful butter.  
Soak gelatine in one-fourth cup cold milk five minutes. Bring sugar and remaining milk to boiling point add melted chocolate and salt and let boil until mixture will form a soft ball when tried in cold water. Remove from range, add soaked gelatine butter and vanilla. Beat until it thickens, add nut meats and turn into buttered pan. When firm, cut in squares.

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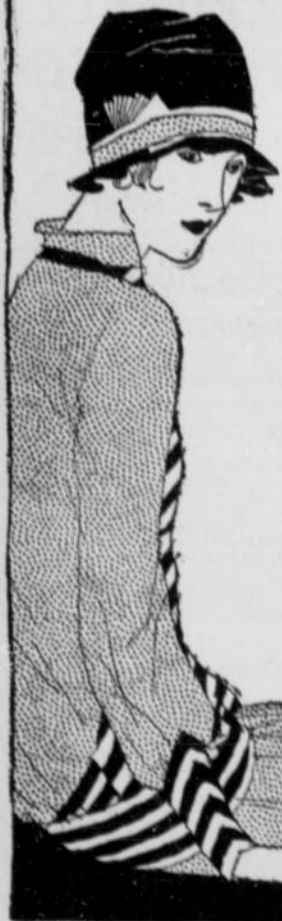
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was mentally and physically dead-tired. He had told nothing but the truth when he had said he had not slept the previous evening, because for thirty hours he had vainly searched for a clue as to the whereabouts of Jean McTavish. Neither Alf Jones nor Fred Williams had told him anything to help, either because they could not or would not. Whichever it was, threats, bribes, everything had been useless.

On the Great West Road, McTavish had said, and he had taken his car, and searched every foot of the Great West Road from London to Slough, in an effort to trace the house in which lay Jean, slowly starving to death, gradually enmeshing Blackshirt in a net of circumstances from which he would never be able to free himself.

He might be brought in innocent on the count of murder, perhaps. But what did it matter, anyway? For even if he were to escape that charge, there would be many others against him. It was not that he feared imprisonment; it was the disgrace that mattered now, the irretrievable loss of Bobbie.

Thirty hours, thirty long hours in which every minute was impregnated with terrible anxiety, in which each seemed an hour in itself. To Verrell the time had been thirty days, thirty useless days, with his defeat gradually drawing nearer.

Yet, throughout his search, he had not forgotten his appointment with Bobbie, and so it was with mixed feelings that he returned home to change for the dance, for all he knew, his last one. No one knew better than he that it might be the last time that he would gaze on the girl who meant more than life itself to him now; no one realized the fact more than he that, however wonderful her love for him might possibly be, it could not survive the disgrace and imprisonment, and, even if it did, his honor would not allow him to give it the opportunity.

Warily he glanced round the ball-room. All his friends were there, all his enemies, too. In one corner was Sir Allen Dunn, with Mona and her husband, the pearls which he had stolen and returned gleaming softly on her snowy bosom. Not far off was his crony, Sir Austin Lavers. In another corner of the room was Count de Rogeri, and Verrell wondered what the Count would do if he knew that the man who was looking at him from the other side of the room had revealed his true calling. If he knew this, how glad he would be to see the down-fall of Blackshirt.

For that matter, what would any one of them in the ball-room think when they learned that he, Richard Verrell, the novelist, was Blackshirt, the criminal, and, most of all, what would Bobbie think? God! how awful!

Hazily he heard someone speaking in the middle of the room, saying something about an exhibition dance. Mistily he realized that the room had been plunged into darkness. His eyes saw nothing of the whirling couple, his ears heard nothing of the dreamy music, he could only picture in his imagination a series of cinematograph slides of Jean, bound hand and foot, in an empty room, of his arrest, of Bobbie's expression when she discovered that he was Blackshirt, of the judge and the jury, of the prosecuting counsel, remorselessly dragging the story of his life from him, weaving the strands of the rope that might hang him.

The lights went up again. There was a burst of applause, and then a hum of conversation.

His head was drooping uncertainly, his weary eyes refused to function properly, and his head was full of wild buzzing noises. The room was spinning round him, the noises fading away, and all he could do was to casually wonder whether he was fainting.

Suddenly he heard a gasp from Bobbie, saw her hands fly to her throat, and heard her speak one word, softly uttered, but which, to Verrell, was louder than a bomb—one word, pregnant with unspeakable horror and reproach:

"Blackshirt!"

From a semi-conscious man, nearly collapsing with the mental and physical torture of the last few days, he became transformed, because of that one word, to a man whose blood ran icy-cold,

The Grain Growers' Guide whose brain refused to believe the evidence of his ears and his eyes; one who was alert, fighting for love, life, and honor—the honor which had only come to him since he had known the girl who was accusing him of stealing her diamond pendant.

"Blackshirt," she whispered, "how could you—you, whom I trusted!"

The situation was funny, humorous. He wanted to laugh, to laugh uproariously. She—she, for whom he would have died; she, whom he loved with his heart, with his soul, with all of him, every part of him, thought that he would have dared, would have deigned, to have stolen anything of hers—willingly.

"You think I took your jewels?" he asked slowly and huskily. "You think I took advantage of you when the lights went out just now?"

He looked into her eyes, but her glance fell before his piercing gaze, but not before he had read her answer. In that moment his world came crashing down in pieces. His ideals were shattered, and the pinnacle upon which he had placed Bobbie collapsed.

The blood drained away from his face, leaving it a deadly white, emphasizing all the more the lines of worry.

Bobbie looked up again, and, when she saw his haggard look, his expression, she could have cried for the blow she had inflicted upon him. Without a word, he arose from his seat and strode away. At the same instant the American musicians struck up a jangling jazz.

Somehow or other he steered his way out of the suffocating atmosphere of the ball-room into a quiet corner in another part of the house, to where only an echo of the music drifted. Here he sat down, and gazed into the distance, sick at heart, and compared himself to the man he had been scarcely forty-eight hours previously.

Then he had been ready to open wide the portals of paradise, and stroll there with Bobbie. Now he was looking into the depths of hell, and all because Bobbie, the woman he loved, did not trust him. There dinned into his ears incessantly the one word, "Blackshirt"—not the word itself, the manner in which it was spoken, the tone of her voice as she said it. How could she, how could she?

His mood changed, and the blood returned to his face as his temper, aroused, began to smoulder. So she thought he was a thief. His eyes narrowed. By God, he would be a thief! From this time forward he would become the Blackshirt of old, nay, even worse, for then he had robbed for the game and excitement, but in future he would rob for spite. He would plunder, ravage, raid and despoil to his heart's content, and he would start soon—tonight. His dark eyes gleamed defiantly, as he remembered that Lady Dwight was wearing the famous Dwight rubies, while Mrs. Lambert-Hogarth was wearing an exquisite diamond spray. No one would know, only Bobbie, and Bobbie would think that they were keeping company with her pendant.

Then, unexpectedly, it struck him that, all the time, his turbulent emotions had been turned upside-down, he had never given a thought to two things in particular, the first of which was—where was the pendant? Surely, surely he had not unconsciously done that of which Bobbie had accused him? With a feverish anxiety he plunged his hands into his pockets, and not until he had carefully felt in every pocket did he feel relieved. If, however, he had not taken the pendant, who had?

Again he repeated to himself, as he had not taken the pendant, this meant that someone else had, someone in that ball-room, someone who had committed the crime for which he was paying the penalty.

He smiled bitterly to himself. This coincidence had never occurred to Bobbie, he mused. Then the hard lines around his lips softened slightly. What would his Lady of the 'Phone have thought? Would she, too, have convicted him? Poor little Lady of the 'Phone! What was she doing now, he wondered? And then he shivered. Drifting, with no one to go to her assistance, no one to help her, for even he, the only



one who knew of her danger, was at this very moment idling his time away, dancing, a partner to the girl who condemned him without a moment's thought.

Poor Blackshirt! His feelings were too chaotic, his nerves too upset by his failure to rescue Jean, to give five minutes' rational thought to what had happened. It did not occur to him that anyone, knowing that he had deliberately robbed dozens of people, could do anything else but suspect him of another robbery. Had he taken time to reflect, he might have seen that, unaware of Bobbie's love for him, and as equally certain that Bobbie had no inkling of his love for her, to Bobbie, knowing that he was Blackshirt, it was nothing more or less than just one more robbery, one more theft.

He rose imperiously from his seat. Though he had no hopes of finding Jean, of tracing his missing Lady of the 'Phone, with whom he had almost fallen in love, perhaps even absolutely, he could at least do his best rather than remain here.

Just as he was about to move, he stopped short again.

"Good Heavens!" he whispered to himself, "how did she know?"

How did she know, he repeated to himself, that he was Blackshirt?

He sat down again, dazed by this new complication. Did everybody, then, indeed know that he was Blackshirt? First his Lady of the 'Phone, then McTavish, now, lastly, Bobbie. He laughed harshly. Perhaps they all knew that he was Blackshirt, all the people who were in the ball-room downstairs. Perhaps they were waiting for the fun to commence, waiting to see the pantomime, when the detectives marched in and arrested him.

Once again his lips curved bitterly. What did it matter, anyway, what she, or any of them, thought? With a determined air he again rose from his seat, and this time moved away towards the ball-room, and, just as he was about to ask one of the footmen for his cloak and hat, two people entered the house, and when he saw them Verrell became petrified with astonishment. Jean McTavish and Marshall, the detective, had just come in!

He gazed at them, confused and bewildered. Once more events were moving with such rapidity that he could not keep pace with them. They overtook him, weaved circles around him, till he knew not whether he was on his head or on his heels. He could only gaze stupidly at the man and woman before him.

Jean seemed little changed by the torture which Blackshirt believed she had been suffering. She was gloriously dressed, looking happier than she had ever been while her brother was alive. Her eyes were radiant, her face smiling. There was just some firmer expression, something deeper within her eyes, which told the tale of the death she had been facing.

She was walking towards him, with outstretched hand, while Marshall, with a stern, foreboding look, remained in the background.

"Here I am like a ghost from the dead!" she exclaimed mischievously, and then, as she caught sight of his face, her own calmed sympathetically. "Poor Mr. Verrell!" she whispered, "poor Mr. Verrell!"

"I can't believe it," he said, "it is you, isn't it?"

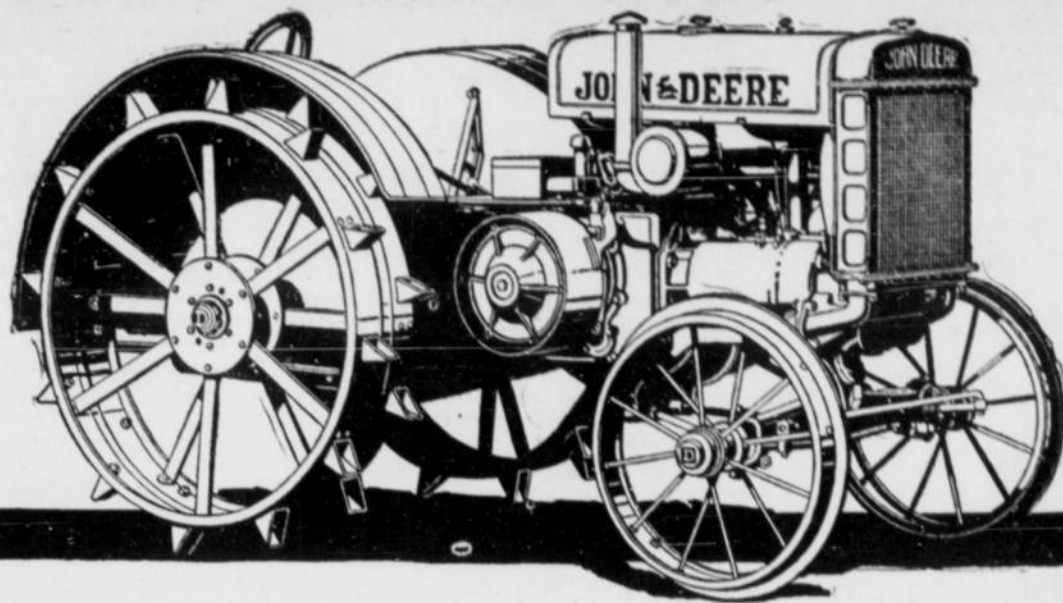
"Of course it is; I'm not really a ghost, you know."

"But—but," he stammered, "how did you get here? Why, I thought—I thought you were—"

"Hush, Mr. Verrell. Don't remind me again of that terrible time." The mask dropped from her face, and Verrell became conscious of other lines of suffering, which he had not seen before. Her eyes filled with tears, and her voice sank so low that he could only just hear.

"I thought my end had come, and oh! I prayed so hard that you would rescue me, that somehow Blackshirt would come to my assistance, and, as the hours passed and you never came— Oh, I can't speak about it. Poor Ronald! I think—I am afraid he must be insane."

"Must be!" interrupted Verrell quietly. "Was!"



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She looked up at him, startled. "You mean—?"

"Yes."

Her sad eyes looked away, but, after a pause, she spoke again. "I can't pretend I'm really sorry. I am not. I am glad, for I think that his death has saved him from worse things. Money turned his brain, and, when he lost half of his inheritance to me, he could think of nothing else but revenge. He was so terrible that I had to leave him. No, no, I can never forgive what he tried to do to me. Fancy, for a man to try to murder his own sister for the sake of money, and then to plot that my death should be laid at your door. It is too horrible. My only wish is that I may never be reminded of it again, and that nobody should ever mention the name of my brother before me. I want to forget him, to forget his evil deeds, and to remember perhaps what few good points he had. He told me everything that night he kidnapped me; told me, too, that he was doing the same to you, and that you would be on your way to Greece by this time."

There was an enquiry in her voice, so he answered, "Yes, that was his intention, but I escaped, and for thirty hours I have been searching for you. From noon yesterday until seven o'clock to-night I have never given up the search."

"I can see it," she murmured softly. "Poor Mr. Verrell, and all for my sake, too."

He smiled. "Not only for your sake, Miss McTavish. You forget, had you—had it happened as your brother intended, I might have stood in the dock charged with your murder. But tell me, how are you here, and with Marshall?"

There was a suspicion of suspicion in his voice, which he could not entirely hide.

"It was Mr. Marshall who rescued me. He knows everything."

"Knows that I am Blackshirt?"

"Yes."

Her answer was barely audible, just a sigh, and, when Verrell endeavored to meet her eye, she avoided his direct gaze.

His chin drooped ever so slightly, and he shrugged his shoulders. So this was the end. Deserted by Bobbie, his identity known, he drained the dregs of misery.

"Mr. Verrell, I want to talk to you."

Marshall had approached them. Verrell looked calmly at him.

"Certainly, Marshall." He pointed to a little ante-room. "Supposing we go in there?"

Marshall nodded, and, with a word of apology to Jean, the two men walked silently towards the spot indicated. Once there, there was silence. As Marshall was apparently averse to taking the initiative, it was Verrell who spoke first.

"So you know me as Blackshirt?"

"Yes," was the answer, and the detective's voice was brusque.

"So this is the end!" said Blackshirt wearily.

"Yes," replied the detective, "this is the end of your criminal activities."

Blackshirt laughed mirthlessly. "There will be some glaring headlines in the newspapers tomorrow, eh, Marshall? 'Blackshirt arrested at Lady Dwight's Ball!'"

Marshall raised his eye-brows. "Arrested?"

"Well, isn't that what you are here for?"

"No, Mr. Verrell."

Verrell frowned. "You are not here to arrest me?"

"No," repeated the detective. "I came here as an escort to Miss McTavish."

Verrell shrugged his shoulders. "Well, the reason you came here is beside the point. Now that you are here, and know my identity, I presume it will not be long before I am arrested."

"Do you think so?" There was a strange note in Marshall's voice, which made Verrell glance at him in surprise.

"I don't understand," he said coldly.

Then Marshall's face changed. It had no longer the cold, condemning expression, for it was suffused with a broad, homely smile, and his eyes were twinkling wickedly. As Jean had done a few minutes earlier, he advanced towards Verrell, his hand outstretched.

"My dear boy—for I am old enough to call you that—what I said just now was that this was the end of your criminal activities. Do you think I have not followed your movements with interest since the day we first met each other at Sir Allen Dunn's house? Do you think I have no admiration for a crook who can fight clean and play square? Do you think I have no respect for a man who can admit he is wrong and turn his back on his old life?"

"As a matter of fact I only traced you out through your visit to me concerning the Count de Rogeri, the time when you risked your liberty to do a service to your country. I am not swine enough, sir, to turn round and arrest a man who could play the game like that. No, sir. Of course, had I been in Scotland Yard it would have been my duty, but I am retired, so that doesn't worry me. All along I have had the feeling that Blackshirt would make good one of these days, and this was finally proved to me when you got caught in the fire. When Blackshirt returned the jewels to the safe from which he stole them I knew the time of regeneration had come."

"Good luck to you, sir, and if ever you need a friend, I ask nothing better than that you should come to me."

Verrell was speechless, his heart too full for words. After what he had suffered at Bobbie's hands that night it came as a bigger surprise to him that he should have two such good friends in Marshall and in Jean, though Jean he understood, for was she not his Lady of the 'Phone?

He had to look away, to concentrate, to prevent the tears of gratitude which he felt springing up, and when he had calmed down again he asked Marshall how it was that he had been the means of rescuing Jean.

The detective laughed. "Rather a roundabout way, sir, but this is how it happened. I followed you once or twice, just to make quite certain of my convictions that you were Blackshirt, and one day I discovered that someone else was watching you besides myself, namely, McTavish. When I saw him trailing you around, I got it into my head that there was something fishy in that, and, after what I saw of the man the night you broke into his house, it struck me that it would not be a bad idea to keep an eye on him as well. At any rate, it was better than doing nothing at all to an old man like myself, who has got nothing else to do but keep on his old job. Well, a short time back I trailed him to Wandsworth, and found that he was in touch with a couple of ex-jail birds, and this made me all the more suspicious. Therefore, though old McTavish didn't know it, I was following him all the time he got hold of Miss McTavish, and last night I rescued her, and she told me the plot that fine rascal of a brother of hers had hatched, which made me all the more surprised when I 'phoned up your flat yesterday and found you were back. How did you get out of it?"

Whereupon Verrell narrated all that had passed.

"Well, that's a darned good job, anyway," said the detective, when he heard that McTavish was dead. "That saves a lot of unpleasantness." He gave a sigh. "I had better be getting back now, sir, while you can go and dance with the ladies." He looked slyly out of the corners of his eyes. "Especially Miss Dunn. Jolly nice girl, sir, and I wish you all the luck in the world."

His astute eyes did not miss the pang of pain which crossed Blackshirt's face at the mention of Bobbie.

"Why, sir," he asked, "what is wrong?"

Acting on an impulse he could never understand, Verrell unburdened his heart to the older man, and in doing so realized the wrong he had done to Bobbie. When he had finished, Marshall shook his head.

"No, sir, that's not right about Miss Dunn. She may have thought that just for a moment. Who wouldn't, with the shock and the surprise? But I'll bet by now she's eating her heart out. She loves you, my boy, and if you don't mind taking the advice of a much older man, go and make it up with her. Do you think she won't believe the word



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of the man she loves—and of the man who loves her?"

Verrell's eyes shone brightly. "By Gad, you're right, Marshall! I'll go and do that, and tomorrow you must come round to my place, and we will have a long chat together. In the meantime, however, who took that pendant?"

"That's just what I was wondering myself," said the detective. "I suppose you can't just let me have a look in at the door? It might be worth your while."

Verrell, an old friend of Lady Dwight's, knew of a better place to which to take Marshall than the door. He knew of a convenient little nook just behind one of the orchestras, and hidden by greenery. Here the two men sat for nearly ten minutes, watching the swirling mass for ever encircling the floor.

The third dance was just finishing when suddenly Blackshirt felt his arm gripped as in a vice. "There's your man, Mr. Verrell, there's your man!" exclaimed Marshall triumphantly. "Flash Harry," by God! and at his old games, too! Come, I'll stake my reputation that that is the man who has got Miss Dunn's pendant in his pocket. Tell Lady Dwight the story of the loss, and get her permission to stop the dance, and as sure as my name's Marshall I'll find that pendant for you, sir."

About ten minutes later there was a sudden hush as the dancers were interrupted by a group of two men and a lady—their hostess—who advanced to the centre of the floor.

One advanced slightly and spoke. "Ladies and gentlemen," announced Verrell, "I am speaking on behalf of Lady Dwight, and unfortunately I regret to say that I have a very unpleasant task to perform. In the last half an hour two ladies have had their jewellery stolen from them."

There were gasps from his uneasy listeners, and a subdued hum broke out. One or two started to ask questions, but Verrell imperiously held up his hand, and the noise died away.

"Please, ladies and gentlemen! By a most fortunate slice of luck we have with us here tonight a gentleman who was not long ago connected with the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard—Mr. Marshall, who stands on my right."

Once again the undercurrent of conversation. The air seemed surcharged with electricity, and already suspicious glances were being shot from side to side. There was an uneasy stir. Verrell did not miss the effect his words had taken, so he hastened to reassure the audience.

"Do not be alarmed, please, for no one is under suspicion. Immediately the discovery was made of the theft Mr. Marshall scanned the dancers from a place of concealment, and it was not long before he discovered in our midst a well-known criminal."

There was a cry from a far corner of the room—a sobbing, piteous voice which called out, "No, no, he isn't, he isn't!"

Verrell's face blanched slightly as he realized that his ambiguous words had placed him in an invidious position, for it was Bobbie who had interrupted—poor Bobbie, who thought that Verrell was denouncing himself. Suddenly she had become the centre of attraction rather than Verrell, her friends crowding round and endeavoring to pacify and calm her, their faces betraying puzzlement at her outburst.

Bobbie flung herself forward, and Verrell knew his danger was imminent. Mr. Verrell, please, please, for my sake, don't betray—"

With the fatal words hovering on her lips she stopped short, for across the intervening space she caught sight of his eyes, and saw therein a red, flaming devil. The blazing glance seemed to shrivel her up, and instinctively she shrank back in horror. Before she could speak again Verrell had continued, his cold, incisive voice penetrating every corner of the room.

"Miss Dunn desires me to keep quiet the fact that she was one of the victims, but I am afraid she will have to come forward in due course to prosecute 'Flash Harry.'"

There was a shuffle from the back as "Flash Harry," losing his nerve,

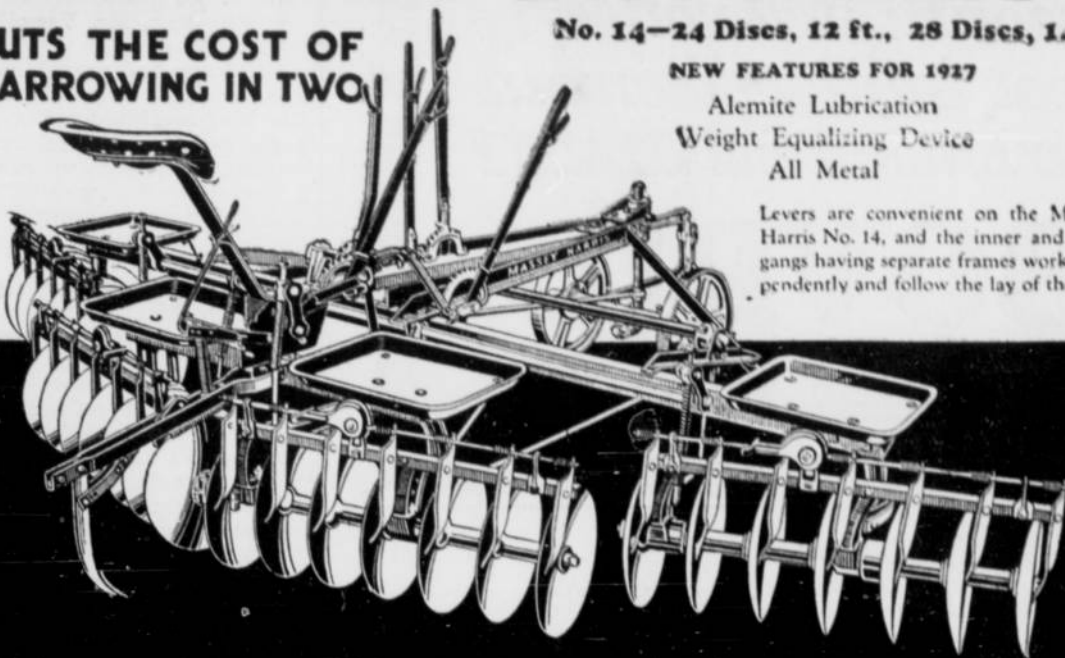
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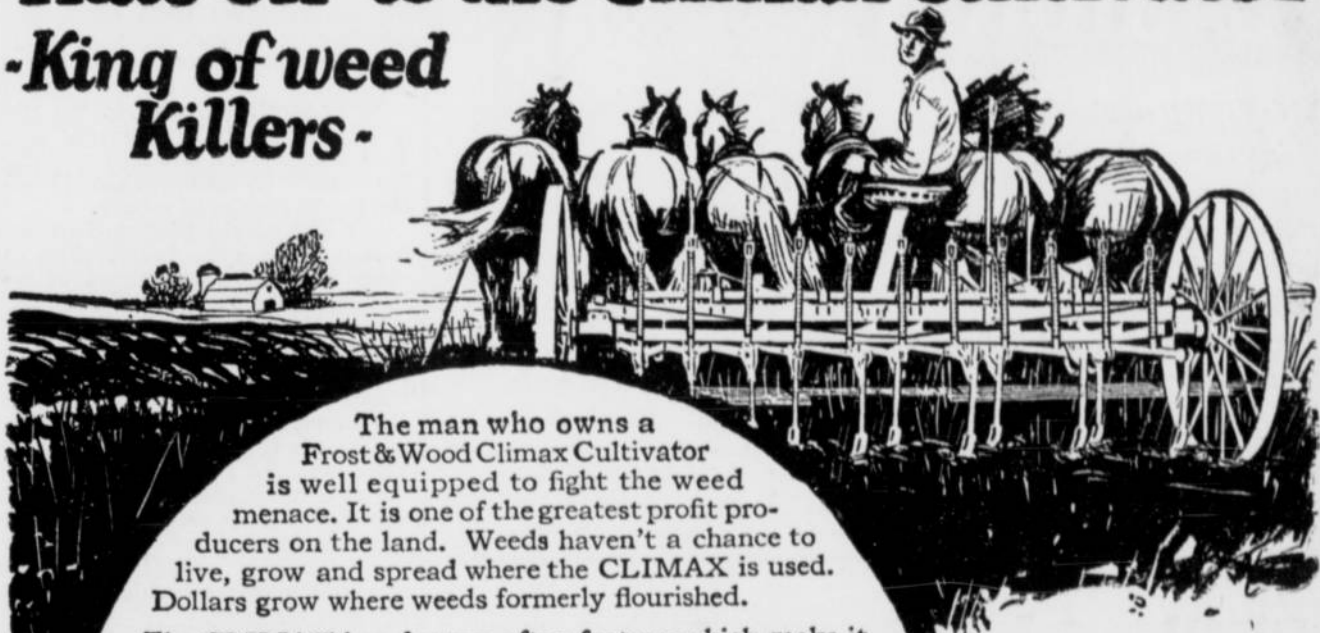
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made a run for liberty. No one moved; all were paralyzed with surprise at the dramatic sequence of events.

"Flash Harry" might have gained his liberty but for the fact that there was one who recovered himself almost immediately, one who threw himself forward in a Rugby tackle and brought the crook down with a crash. The next moment Marshall had "Flash Harry" tight in his grasp.

"Well done, Mr. Verrell," he cried.

The hours had passed, and the dramatic interlude was almost forgotten. The band continued to play, encore, and again encore, one-steps, fox-trots, then waltzes, and this to the dance-mad young generation was of more importance than the capture of a criminal, even the recovery of the stolen jewels from the heel of his shoe.

"Flash Harry" had long gone, escorted by Marshall and a hefty footman. Only Verrell remained, a hero of the moment, besieged by flappers and debutantes and a smart widow.

He could not refuse their palpable hints, so he danced with one after another, all the time searching with his eyes for the girl he could not find.

His lips mumbled platitudes; his feet moved unconsciously to the rhythm of the music. Otherwise he might just as well have been at home for all the interest he took in his surroundings. What did he care for dancing when all he wanted was Bobbie? Why should he be flattered by his lionizing except that it be Bobbie who should pour the tale of his prowess into his ears?

From the time he had just stopped the fatal word with the only look he knew would have any effect he had not again set eyes on Bobbie. True, he found out that she had not left the building, so she was somewhere. And all he could do was to smile, talk, and dance—smile when his heart was torn; talk joyfully with unshed tears misting his vision; dance when his head was whirling in agony.

At last he was free—free to search for her.

So presently he came to the conservatory, but still there was no one, no Bobbie to be seen. He stood still, swaying unsteadily, conscious that he was in the lowest depths of misery.

His ears caught the sound of choked sobs, and he spun round. The sound came from behind a screen of palms, and tremblingly he crept towards the practically concealed entrance.

Behind was just a wicker sofa, completely shut away from the rest of the conservatory by greenery, and lit by the silvery reflection of the moon, riding high in the heavens. There was just sufficient light for Verrell to recognize the shadow of someone curled up in a corner, her body shaking with scarcely suppressed sorrow.

"Bobbie, my darling!" he whispered, and, sinking down beside her, gathered her into his arms.

In the ball-room a fox-trot had followed a one-step, the one-step gave way to a waltz, and still neither of them had spoken.

Faintly they could hear the music—just the echoing strains of plaintive melody penetrating round the palms, sighing softly, crying of gipsy camps, of trickling water, of moonlight nights of passion, and love of romance.

Even into the hearts of these two the music entered so that they stirred at last, and Bobbie moved her head slightly, looking up at him.

The movement intoxicated him. Gathering her still more closely to him, he bent his head and pressed his lips against hers. Hand in hand they at last opened the gates of paradise.

"Blackshirt, my dear, my dear," she breathed presently, and he kissed her again.

"No longer Blackshirt. His story is finished, dearest. From now forward Verrell will be my only name."

"Oh! I'm glad, so glad—Richard dear." Presently he said to her, "Tell me, Bobbie, how did you know I was Blackshirt?"

He heard a sound of ringing laughter, heard the sound of spoken words, and, if he had not seen her lips moving, he would have turned round to answer a third person.

"Well, say now, isn't that cute. Boy,

## The Grain Growers' Guide

you are the ant's adenoids." There was no mistaking the rich American accent, the sweet melody of her voice.

He gazed at her spellbound. "You—you, my Lady of the 'Phone! You!"

"Why not—Mr. Blackshirt?"

He shook his head. "I can't—I don't understand; I thought—I thought my Lady of the 'Phone was Jean Me-Tavish."

She took his head into her hands and looked fondly into his eyes. "You big, stupid boy, of course you did, because I intended you should."

"You—you intended I should?"

She smiled. "Yes, darling! You see, I wanted to lead you off the track in case you should ever suspect that I was your Lady."

He did not speak for a moment or two. He was turning over in his mind what she had just said.

"Come!" he said at last. There are several explanations which want clearing up, Miss Mystery. First of all, how did you come to know that I was Black-shirt, and that I had stolen your sister's pearls?"

"Just by merest chance, by the strangest coincidence. That night you broke into our house I was coming to meet father, and as I was at the end of the street I saw him emerge, then walk the other way. I started to run to catch him up, when to my complete astonishment I saw the absolute double of my father come from out of the tradesman's entrance and boldly walk up to the front door.

"It made me quite thrilled, and so, instead of going for the police, which I thought of doing at first, I determined to watch the game out.

"I did not have to wait long, for presently my father's double came out. Do you know what I did?" She clapped her hands in glee.

He looked at her with a dawn of comprehension in his eyes.

"You didn't follow me home?"

"I did," she laughed. "I did! So now you know how I found you out."

"Well, I'll be—"

She placed a warning finger on his lips. "Hush, dear. You haven't known me long enough yet to swear in front of me!"

"I'm sorry!" He muttered apologetically. Now, then, Miss Dunn, he continued sternly, "why did you tell me your number was Park 70436 when it was Park 0343?"

"But our number is Park 70436," she answered mischievously.

"Then how was it that when I asked for Park 0343 I always got on to you?"

"That is my private number for my own friends. My father's number is Park 70436."

"Then how did it happen that when I telephoned you two nights ago I got on to Miss Me-Tavish for a moment?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "That must have been pure coincidence."

"But when I got through to my Lady again I was told she was missing."

She smiled bewitchingly up at him. "I told my maid to give you that message."

"You little witch! So you were backing me both ways, were you? If you couldn't get me as my Lady, you would have me on toast as Bobby."

She drew herself up indignantly. "Indeed, Mr. Blackshirt, what makes you have that high opinion of yourself?"

"Well, isn't it true?"

For a moment he thought she was going to keep the pretense up, but the next moment she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him again and again.

"Of course it is really, but you are a nasty man for making me admit it," she whispered.

"Now, Mademoiselle Mischievous, the next point is, how was it you always knew just when I came in and out, and how was it you came just in time to rescue me at Count de Rogeri's?"

At this question she hung her head. "Please, dear Blackshirt, don't ask me to answer that question."

"I insist!" he announced sternly, albeit with a contradictory smile.

"It—it—was because I have a—telescope, and because I can see into your room when you have the light on." She whispered softly into his ear. He looked at her startled for a moment or two, and then burst into laughter.



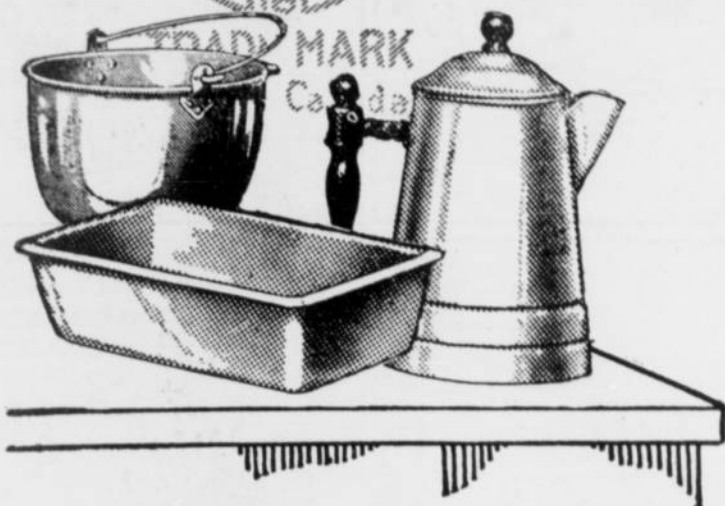
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"Good heavens! Well, that's the calmest thing I have heard for many a day. So that is how you were able to 'phone me just in time to stop that bad-tempered fellow named Sniffy Tomkins putting a bad end to me. But about Count de Rogeri?"

She blushed. "You see, dear, I—I—was watching your window through the telescope and saw you reading in bed. Then I saw you get into your Black-shirt clothes, so I hurried into mine and followed you. When you went away in a car I guessed you would come back again. After you had entered the house for the second time I saw the Count creep in, so I knew there was trouble for you, and I followed."

"My brave, brave little Lady!" he murmured feelingly. "And did you love me so very, very much?"

She pouted, and then smiled. "Yes, dear, very very much!"

"I said very, very much!"

"Yes, dear, very, very much!"

"You darling!"

Presently he spoke reminiscently, almost to himself. "No wonder I couldn't understand myself being in love with two people at the same time. First I wanted you, then I wanted my Lady of the 'Phone. Then I thought I must be wrong somewhere in myself, because I could not see how I could love two of you at once. To think that I never knew that Bobbie and my Lady were one and the same! That explains that mystery, however. Where on earth did you get your American accent, though? That put me off the track."

She laughed deliciously. "I guessed it would! I was in the U.S.A. with my aunt for two or three years, and only returned about six months ago—in time for Mona's wedding, as a matter of fact."

"And you never told me!" he reproached her.

"You might have put two and two together," she replied.

"Now, there is only one more thing I must ask you. Why did you order me to rob you of that ring?"

"Two reasons, Blackshirt, dear. One was that I wanted to make you ashamed of yourself, to transform you into an honest man—one who could look the world straight in the face."

"By Jove, and you've done that all right, darling. What was the second reason?"

She did not answer, only turned her head away.

"Tell me?" he insisted.

"No! No! I musn't!" she pleaded.

"Please—darling!"

"Well, if you really want me to—"

"I do!"

"It was because—" She nestled her head against his chest, and, with her lips almost touching his as his head bent irresistibly towards her, completed the sentence: "Because—I wanted to see you so much!"

Once again the Hungarian orchestra played. In the conservatory there was only silence, no sound of talking, for the two hidden there had their lips sealed.

The End.

### The Western Livestock Union

*Continued from Page 50*

Ottawa, spoke effectively on market outlets in relation to beef production. "In 1926," said Mr. Hamer, "we had our second largest marketings of any year in history, being surpassed only by the million head sold in 1919. In spite of an uncertain export demand prices were higher than they had been since war years."

"On all the lower and common grades of cattle, as well as on the better class of cows and heifers, prices on all our markets were stabilized at a relatively high level throughout the year. While these prices were frequently out of line with ruling prices for finished cattle, there was, nevertheless, consolation for the average western farmer in the fact that for from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of what he had to sell, returns were the most satisfactory since the war. From his standpoint the 1926 market was a decidedly favorable one."

"We have, therefore, a most paradoxical situation as a result of the past year's marketing. A large percentage of those having finished cattle to sell were discouraged to the point of staying out of the business this winter, while on the other hand the producer with ordinary cattle to market had his confidence largely restored."

Among the more important resolutions was one asking the railways for a reconsideration of the stand they had taken in the matter of free transportation of attendants in charge of live-

stock. The convention put forward a set of proposals which it was felt would overcome the abuses to which the past privileges had been subject, and would meet the requirements of shippers of all classes of stock.

All 1926 officers were re-elected and Vancouver was chosen as the next meeting place in January, 1928.

### New Sheep Club Policy

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has just made public the details of its new policy for the encouragement of sheep raising on farms where animals of this kind have never before been kept. The form of organization resembles the pig clubs fostered by the department. Membership is limited to 'teen-age boys and girls. Clubs will run for four years, in the first two of which the rams will be loaned by the department. The chartered banks have agreed to support the policy by making 6 per cent. loans for the purchase of ewes and fencing. The bank loans will run up to three-quarters of the value of fence and stock, provided these are not in excess of certain fixed limits. Loans run for a year and are renewable at the discretion of the local bank manager.

The details of this new policy are far too extensive to set down in the space here available and interested parties are advised to apply for full particulars to A. A. McMillan, chief of Sheep and Swine Division, Ottawa.



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## GALLSTONES

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## THE DOO DADS THE MAGIC APPLES - No 6



### The Doo Dads

Nicky Nutt and Tiny, the elephant, are through experimenting with medicines for the rest of their lives. They've had enough. You'll remember how all this began. First the magic apples made them so small that they were in danger of their lives from every kind of a wild animal, from a mouse up. After that they took some other kind of dope to make them the right size, but I guess they took too much for they got to be enormous. Then Nicky got some Shrinko and tried it on Tiny, and, would you believe me, he

got invisible. Just plain disappeared. You could look right through him if he was standing in front of you and you'd never guess he was there.

And then such trouble as they got into. Tiny was always knocking people down or else they were forever running into him. When Sandy Salt, the grocer, threw a basketful of old eggs out the back door, he threw them right into Tiny's open mouth without knowing it.

That sort of thing can't go on. So Nicky hit upon the idea of putting a paint mark on Tiny. You mightn't be able to see Tiny coming but you

couldn't miss seeing the paint spot. Bad luck to it! When Nicky reached out to where he thought the elephant's forehead was, he struck the paint brush right in Tiny's eye. That made Tiny mad so he boxed Nicky's ears. Two people can play that game, and in a moment of anger Nicky threw the rest of the bucketful of paint all over Tiny.

Boy! Then the fun began. Tiny picked up the paint brush and started after his playmate. What a strange sight was this black face without a body racing down the main street of Dooville.



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**SELLING—REGISTERED ACCREDITED** Shorthorn bulls nine to 20 months old, sired by Prince Halford, 158080. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 3-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** 2 1/4 years, dark red, excellent breeder. Box 75, Brownlee, Sask. 4-2

**FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, ACCREDITED,** Also steam feed cooker. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon. 5-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** dual-purpose milking strain. Walter H. Silvester, Droxford, Sask. 5-3

**SHORTHORN BULLS, JAMES ADAMSON,** Gladstone, Man. 5-3

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, BANNER** oats. C. O. Carlson, Foston, Sask. 2-6

### SWINE—Berkshires

**SELLING—FINE LITTER OF BERKSHIRE** pigs, November litter, from Bethany stock, \$15 each. B. Turner, Ninga, Man. 4-3

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SOWS, SAFELY** bred, \$35 to \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 2-4

## LIVESTOCK

### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** hogs, of both sex, six months old, ready for service, glts, \$25; hog, \$27.50. A. E. Kyle, Weyburn, Sask. 3-3

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, NINE** months, \$25; glts, over 200 pounds, to farrow April, \$45 (crated), refund on returned crates. R. Prentice, Secatan, Sask. 5-6

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 100,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY AND BREEDING**—bred glts, from Oak Lodge; bred dams, sired by Parkdale Matchless, bred to Oak Lodge Julius, a magnificent boar of immense length. Price \$40. September pigs, good ones, either sex, \$20. Papers included. Harry Mellow, Sanford, Man. 3-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, FARROWING** April, \$50. Early Ohio and Virginia russet potatoes, grown from registered seed, \$1.50 bushel, base supplied. Premoist flax; Silverhull buckwheat. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 5-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SELECT BACON** type, glts, boars, weanlings. Sire of imported stock. Eighteen months' boar. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 1-4

**APRIL YORKSHIRE SOWS—SIRE BY OAK** Lodge Famous reserve champion boar, Calgary Fair. Sold to Sask. University. Dam, Brethour's sow. Prices right. R. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 1-3

**REGISTERED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE** sows to farrow April 1st. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. Phone R 1304.

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—LARGE, CHOICE** quality-bred glts. Price \$50, with papers. Wm. Turner, Lockwood, Sask. 4-3

**OFFERING—YORKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW** April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 5-6

**FEW BRED YORKSHIRE GLTS FOR MARCH,** April farrow. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 5-6

### SHEEP—Various

**SELLING—300 GOOD GRADE SHROPSHIRE** ewes, one to four years, to lamb May 1, \$12.50 each. N. J. Beach, Cut Knife, Sask. 5-2

**BREEDING EWES WANTED—IN EXCHANGE** for Ford 1924 and Chevrolet 1919. Both in A 1 order. A. Gallant, Goodwater, Sask. 4-3

### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS—PROFITABLE,** easily managed. Bred does, \$12; bucks, \$5.00; five months, \$5.00 pair, pedigree. Grandeur, sweepstakes in class of 60. J. E. Heise, Isabella, Man. 5-2

**CANADA'S BEST CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED,** pedigree. Why experiment with unknown strains? Get quality stock from Wm. Mackay, Box 285, Swift Current, Sask. 2-6

**CHINCHILLAS—WRITE FOR CHINCHILLA** Questions and Answers. Tells you what you want to know. Crescent Fur Farm, 845C Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 3-3

**HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS—FEIGREED** mature does, \$10; bucks, \$5.00. Henry Plett, Cheviot, Sask. 4-6

**SELLING—HIGH-CLASS CHINCHILLAS,** from imported stock, all ages and prices. John Tester, Amazon, Sask. 4-6

**REGISTERED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM** imported stock. Get my prices before buying. James Adams, Carlyle, Sask. 4-3

**CHINCHILLAS—PAIRS, FULL-GROWN,** prize-winning stock, \$10. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 4-3

**FOR SALE—EIGHT PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA** does, breeding age, unrelated bucks. Write for prices. John Jeffrey, Box 383, Herbert, Sask. 4-3

**TRUE IMPORTED CHINCHILLAS, ACCLIMATIZED,** adults, bucks, \$7.00; does, \$10; three months, \$15. W. A. Shene, Pincher Creek, Alta. 5-3

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS

**FOXES** six bank references. Booklet free. Breeder-agts wanted. Shipments from Seattle-Ranch. CLARY BROS. Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.

**FOR SALE—20 PAIRS HIGH GRADE, WELL** furred, well colored, standard bred, fully registered silver black, proven breeder foxes. Can accept few deferred payments and ranch here first season, and guarantee increase of 100 per cent. and upwards. You cannot lose buying on these terms at the MacIntyre Ranch Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. 80-8

**PARK KENNELS, VENN, SASK., RECEIVED** ninety-nine enquiries from a small classified Ad. inserted in two issues in this section. The first enquiry arrived forty-eight hours after The Guide was mailed. R. L. Bradford, the owner, has advertised for fourteen years and said "The Guide is hard to beat." Tell your friends about this method of disposing of their surplus stock.

**REGISTERED FEMALE IRISH WOLFHOUND,** brown, born May, 1925, price \$40. Also registered female Russian, born June, 1926, white and orange. \$30. They are nice ones. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 4-3

**CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS,** dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages. All supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 404 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg. 3-13

**PAIR WOLFHOOUNDS, PARTLY TRAINED,** been in four kills, \$30; guaranteed killer, \$30; pups, seven months, \$10. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 4-3

**SELLING—THREE HOUNDS: ONE GREY-**hound bitch, three years old, small, fast, trained; two bitches, grey and stag, one year old, fast. Joseph Mason, Killarney, Man. 4-3

**SELLING—FOUR WOLFHOOUNDS: WOLVES** hunted out reason for selling; first \$40 takes them; good killers. T. Harrison, Maryfield, Sask. 4-3

**ROYAL BLOOD, LABRADOR RETRIEVER,** \$50. Delivered. Thompson, Box 531, Duncan, B.C. 4-2

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuftt



### Auto Not Expensive

Some farmers think the auto a costly sort of thing, adapted for the banker, the lawyer or the king, but I believe them erring, mistaken as can be; my auto, I am certain saves dollar bills for me! Distinctly I remember, some twenty years ago, when Dobbin in his glory was moving to and fro, how many hours were wasted in going for repairs, while honest farmers fretted and tore their honest hairs. In harvest time a binder, perchance, would break a reel, a knottier would stop tying and pull a crooked deal, then off to town with Dobbin at four slow miles per hour and we farmers would go joggling and pray for faster power. A break meant work and worry, a day all shot to smash, while hired men loafed in leisure and drew the farmers' cash! One harvest it was rainy, we'd suffered from delays, forsooth in doing nothing we'd wasted many days; then suddenly the weather turned nice as nice could be, instilling hope abundant and confidence in me! I got my binder running, then horrors, one by one, the reel and needle busted and canvas came undone! I jogged to town with Dobbin, some seven trips I made, while hired men lay in leisure and loitered in the shade! Well, as I jogged my barley was shelling on the ground,—O, how I tried to hurry each weary, poking round! Before I finished joggling on journeys for repairs, again it took to raining in spite of many prayers! I lost that year, I'm certain, enough potential gains to buy three classy autos and fit them out with chains! No, Dobbin, he's expensive when time is on the wing; my auto isn't costly, I feel it's JUST THE THING!







## POULTRY

## "SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE

and does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Each drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. ERINDALE POULTRY FARM, ROUTE 6, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO.

**JUBILEE INCUBATORS—SOL HOT OIL** brooders—Royal coal brooders. Delivered anywhere in the West. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C. 4-5

**SELLING—EATON'S IMPERIAL INCUBATOR**, 150-egg size, 1926 model, guaranteed excellent machine; good as new, \$10.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 4-2

**PRATT'S SAY IF YOUR HENS DON'T LAY** more eggs when given regular doses of Pratt's Poultry Regulator, your dealer will give you your money back.

## Rhode Islands

**"WYCLIFFE" ROSE COMB REDS—HATCHING** eggs, from four grand pens of hardy, vigorous mountain raised (3,000 feet above sea level) high-production birds. All females in matings sired by same sire as Sweetman's high record contest pen, 2,371 eggs, and a brother of his 275-egg official contest bird. Males, in matings, are 240-241-242 and 243-egg birds. Prices reasonable. Mating list on request. William Cox, Wycliffe, B.C. 5-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**, FROM prize-winning and bred-to-lay stock. Again won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes at Saskatoon. Choice cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00 and \$10; pullets, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 4-2

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$5.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00; choice breeding, high-producing stock. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 4-2

**CHOICE R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from good stock, with high egg records, \$3.50 each. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moosemin, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Wurtz, Duff, Sask. 5-4

**COCKERELS, S. C. REDS, EXTRA DARK**, Experimental Farm strain, \$3.00. J. K. L. Friesen, Morris, Man. 4-2

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH** combs, winter layers, \$2.50 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 5-4

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; from selected pen, \$5.00. J. B. Wylie, Crossfield, Alta. 5-3

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-4

**LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, laying strain, \$3.00 each. Norman Horning, Maclellin, Sask. 4-3

**PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCK-** erels, university strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Edgar Ferguson, Durban, Man. 4-3

**CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. George Atkinson, Atkinson Post Office, via Maclellin, Sask. 3-2

**PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Laying strain, Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 3-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, direct from Guild's, \$3.00 each. G. Brown, Solisgirth, Man. 3-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, splendid stock, \$2.50 each. W. E. Hayes, Meota, Sask. 3-3

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS**, selected heavy-laying strain, \$3.00. Eggs, \$8.50 per 100. A. Robbelle, Cayley, Alta. 3-3

**SELLING—CHOICE RHODE ISLAND COCK-** erels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 1-6

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—GOOD**, marked birds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 1-6

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO** for \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 4-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Succow, Sask. 2-5

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, TWO-YEAR** ganders, \$7.00, geese, \$6.00; young stock, \$3.50, \$4.00. Winnipeg: Saskatoon Dressed Poultry, 1925, two firsts, one second; 1926, two firsts, two seconds. Also have Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks. Mrs. Thos. Williams, Hoey, Sask. 5-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM** large, healthy, prize-winning stock. Young toms, 20-25 pounds, \$10; pullets, 13-15 pounds, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 5-2

**EMBDEN GANDERS, PURE, BEAUTIES, 20** to 25 pounds, \$8.00. Geese, \$6.00. Mammouth Bronze gobblers. Bird's wonderful strain. \$12. R. W. Downe, R.R. Box 312, Winnipeg. 3-3

**BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG TOMS, WEIGH-** ing 26 to 31 pounds. Booking orders for hatching eggs from hens weighing 18 to 24 pounds, \$1.00 each. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. 4-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,** large, vigorous fellows. Ganders, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. Standard markings. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, 18-20 pounds, \$8.00; 21-25 pounds, \$10; pullets, 12-14 pounds, \$5.00. Weights guaranteed. Mrs. C. W. Smith, Kinley, Sask. 4-2

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, HEALTHY FLOCK,** weighing 18 to 25 pounds, \$10 each. C. N. Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 4-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00;** hens, \$4.00; one two-year-old tom, \$7.00. Oscar Hallberg, Halbrite, Sask. 4-2

**PEN PURE-BRED EMBDEN GESE, \$16; MAM-** moth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00. Wm. S. Muir, Raskaby, Sask. 4-2

**BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG TOMS, WEIGH-** ing 20 pounds, \$5.00. Mr. A. G. Forest, La Salle, Man. 5-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES,** Martin's strain, \$2.50. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 5-2

**PURE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00;** ganders, \$4.00. From extra good laying strain. Mrs. Clay, Griffin, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, strong, healthy birds, \$5.00 each. Clarke, Box 500, North Battleford, Sask. 4-2

## POULTRY

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE** and ganders, \$4.00 each. Archie Campbell, Moosemin, Sask. 4-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS FOR SALE—** Yearling tom, \$8.00; young toms, \$5.00. Mrs. J. L. Walker, Box 406, Davidson, Sask. 4-2

**SELLING—LARGE, PURE-BRED AFRICAN** ganders, \$4.00. Will exchange one. E. Perkins, Guernsey, Sask. 4-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 40-POUND** stock, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$3.00. A. W. Pattison, Adair, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOB-** blers, spring birds, 25 pounds, \$8.00. Jack Stewart, Tribune, Sask. 4-2

**PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 POUNDS,** \$8.00. Mrs. Piprell, Borden, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GA-** nders, \$4.00 each. O. Schan, Theodore, Sask. 4-2

**BRONZE TURKEY TOM, \$6.00. MRS. W. A.** Duncan, Austin, Man. 4-2

**TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00 EACH. CHAS.** Dezotel, Davidson, Sask. 4-3

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00.** Chas. Scott, Belle Plaine, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50. CHAS. O.** Anderson, Staveland, Alta. 4-3

**PURE-BRED ROVEN DRAKES, \$3.00 EACH** Herb Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 4-4

**WHITE CHINA GESE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$4.00.** Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolsley, Sask. 3-4

**HEAVY STRAIN BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$8.00.** Manchester, Granger, Alta. 30-5

## Wyandottes

**BREEDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY CAN** obtain just as good results through "Little Guide Ads." in this section as Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask., did with his Wyandottes. He wrote us recently, saying: "Please discontinue that part of my Ad. reading. 'Also yearling hens \$1.50 each,' as the first issue completely sold me out." Mr. Finch intends to use this method to dispose of his hatching eggs.

**DOZEN WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, MAY** hatched, \$1.50 each; pure-bred Barred Rocks, pens of three, April hatched, pullets and one cockerel, \$7.50; extra pullets, \$1.50; special pen hatching eggs, setting 15, \$2.50. Popular Grove Poultry Farm, Box 194, Veteran, Alta. 4-2

**SELLING—65 PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, nice, healthy birds, out of sire from R.O.P. stock, 248 to 250 eggs, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Also unrelated breeding pens. Prices on request. Mrs. J. Thompson Box 53 Penseance, Sask. 4-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** from females from Martin's best Dorcas mating, with records, 200 to 267; males' dams' records over 240. Price 20 cents per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** of good standard quality and from heavy-laying hens, \$5.00 each. Also mated pens and hatching eggs for sale. Robt. Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 4-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, from Indian Head egg-laying contest and Martin's Dorcas strain, \$2.50 each. J. Byer, Durban, Man. 4-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE** Regal-Dorcas strain, raised from selected winter layers and males from Martin's highest egg-record stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 4-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY 25** years, second prize first All-Canadian Egg-laying Contest. Mature cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 5-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, heavy winter-laying strain, May hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. O. Halverson, Aberdeen, Sask. 4-2

**MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS, WHITE WYAN-** dottes, from stock of Martin's own raising. A few good cockerels left, \$3.00 each. Orders booked for hatching eggs. John Hiseock, Baldur, Man. 4-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, from heavy layers, large, healthy, vigorous, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Ben Nunn, Wheatland, Man. 5-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—PURE SILVER-LACED WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Jane Craven, Pierson, Man. 4-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, Martin's Dorcas matings, \$3.00, \$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 5-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, from Martin's high egg-producing stock, \$2.50 each. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 4-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. J. Kinkley, Semans, Sask. 5-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM** birds purchased from Mr. Martin, \$5.00 each. E. M. Hughes, Morse, Sask. 3-2

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00;** pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.25. All guaranteed pure-bred. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 4-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Wm. Floding, Midale, Sask. 4-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—HEAVY-** laying strain; sire, Martin's, direct; \$2.50 to \$5.00. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 4-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EXCEL-** lent laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. T. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, Martin strain, splendid birds, \$2.25. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 4-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 4-2

**CHOICE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. M. Partridge, Crandall, Man. 4-3

**CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, from winners in laying contests, \$3.00. Mrs. Ira Purdy, Tate, Sask. 2-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. W. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 4-2

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** from selected winter layers, \$2.50. Mrs. Percy Smith, Tate, Sask. 3-3

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** well bred, \$2.00 each. Flocks, eggs hatched 95 per cent. last spring. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 5-3

**PURE-BRED GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.50. Daisy Merritt, Midale, Sask. 4-2

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

## FARM LANDS

## Sale or Rent

**FOR SALE—E-1/2 OF SEC. 34-6-19-W, 3rd M.,** situated nine miles south of Shaunavon, Sask., on government highway. Land well equipped with good buildings, etc. 250 acres broken good water supply. Terms, one-third cash and balance on half-crop payments. Can give possession 1st time for spring seeding. Apply to Albert Foulon, c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Shaunavon, Sask. for full information as to price, etc.

**CANADIAN FARMERS! THERE HAS BEEN** a large migration of prairie province farmers to Oregon in last two years. There is a big Canadian population here. People like our mild winters, close proximity to markets for all farm products, no storming destroy crops. Fine schools, good paved roads. Write for official bulletins and illustrated facts booklet, free. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce 268, Oregon Bldg., Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. 4-4

**MIXED FARMING—FARMS FOR SALE—THE** Rural Municipality of Ochre River holds Torrens title to a number of farms suitable for mixed farming, some improved. Prices from \$200 per quarter 25% cash, balance in five years equal payments. Further particulars, write Secretary-Treasurer, Ochre River, Man. 4-5

**MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM** lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg 18-24

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPA-** ny's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 5-1

**MANITOBA FARMS—WE HAVE EXCELLENT** listings of improved farms in all the best districts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Easy terms. When applying state size of farm required, locality preferred. We can give you what you want. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

**SECTION CHOICE WHEAT OR STOCK FARM,** spring water, excellent natural shelter; school on place; over 100 acres broken; five miles from Olds, Alta.; good fences and buildings. Sacrifice price for cash or half cash. Owner's health failing. Write Box 343, Olds, Alta.

**NOTHING DOWN, NOTHING TO PAY FOR** ten years, except taxes and interest, 40 acres or more, best B.C. valley lands, near Vancouver and International line. Write Reynolds, 1245 State St., Bellingham, Wash. 4-2

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-** lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**SELLING—SOUTH QUARTER 25-10-6,** Warmley, Sask., clear title, 100 acres cultivated, 35 acres summerfallow. Apply John Speer, Punichy, Sask. 3-4

**FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, CLOSE TO** Shaunavon. Crop payment or bushel plan to farmers with outfit and reference. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-6

**TWO CLEAR QUARTER-SECTIONS, 12 MILES** south of Vermillion, Alta., \$12 per acre. For particulars write owner. Geo. F. Machin, Manville, Alta. 2-4

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 4-5

**FOR SALE—NEW HALF-SECTION, 75 ACRES** cultivated; registered seed grown only; fenced, good pasture and wood. Bungalow and buildings. Apply G. C. Symonds, Bincarth, Man. 4-2

**FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, IM-** proved, 110 acres summerfallow with equipment, \$40 per acre; \$7,000 down. S. Richards and Son, Odessa, Sask. 4-3

**FOR SALE—ONE HALF-SECTION OF LAND** in the Carrot River Valley; about 240 acres cultivated; good buildings; 5 1/2 miles from town. For terms, write R. A. Brown, Ethelton, Sask. 5-2

**MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS—** Why not be one of them? Get free map and books from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**640 ACRES IN CENTRAL ALBERTA—300 SUM-** merfallow, all can be cultivated; some buildings. Price \$15 per acre; half cash, balance half crop. Geo. Awe, Big Valley, Alta. 5-2

**SELLING—320 ACRES, SEVEN MILES FROM** Yorkton, Sask., three from elevator; 40 in fallow, 15 fall plowed, 30 in stubble; small shack and stable; \$15 acre. Geo. A. Kent, Kenton, Man.

**WRITE FOR OUR NEW LIST OF LANDS FOR** sale, rent and exchange. Many very attractive bargains in Western provinces. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg.

**SELLING—FARM, GOOD WATER, BUILD-** ings, shelter; low interest. Box 4, Manson, Man. 5-2

**FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED SECTION,** with, without or partly equipped, near Morris. For particulars, apply Box 78, Morris, Man. 3-3

**MIXED FARM, BARGAIN, FOUR MILES FROM** town, good buildings, good well; sacrifice, \$750. Richard McDonald, Magnet, Man. 2-3

**408 ACRES RAW LAND, BETWEEN REGINA** and Melville. Over half heavy, blk. level plow land, \$8.00. Terms, 22 Elma Block, Calgary.

## Farm Lands Wanted

**WANTED—640 ACRES ON SHARES WITH** seed and feed first year, in good cultivation, with some pasture. Have my outfit; good reference; lots of help. Am Canadian. Apply at once. Box 42, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**WANTED—HALF-SECTION IN GOOD STATE** of cultivation, with seed, feed and implements furnished first year. Will furnish horses. Am experienced Canadian. Box 41, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 639 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 4-1

**WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS** right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 5-5

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wk. 5-5

**CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS** write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 27-5

## SEED GRAINS

**DURUM WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX** Why not seed more DURUM? It yields 50 per cent. more per acre, is Rust Proof and has sold as high as 18 1/2 cents higher than spring varieties this year.

Write us for samples and prices on car lots or bag lots. Seed Certificates.

**NORTHWEST COMMISSION CO., LTD.** 109 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

## Various

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang** Strain, First and Second Generation. SELECT MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang Strain, Grown from Registered Seed. GARNET AND AMBER DURUM WHEAT, First and Second Generation BANNER AND VICTORY OATS.

Choice Select Banner and Victory Oats and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premont Flax and Grass Seeds. Also a few car loads of choice Feed Oats. Write or wire for our prices and samples. We will quote you on a bag or car load.

We put out only high quality seeds, perfectly cleaned and graded with up-to-date machinery and guarantee satisfaction.

**KJELLANDER SEED CO. LTD.** WILCOX, SASK.

## 222 RED BOBS 222

FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIVERSITY 222

This wheat is gaining in popularity every year. The records show in a test over a period of years that it ripens 5 to 7 days earlier than Marquis and yields 8 bushels per acre more. We have specialized in this wheat ever since we received our first seed from the University in 1924, and our seed is well cleaned and absolutely pure with a government germination test of 99 per cent. Price \$2.50 per bushel.

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Strathcona, Alta.

## SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS

BANNER AND VICTORY

MAKE YOUR PURCHASE EARLY

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS apply to R. B. Dickinson, Secy-Treas.

**THE SOLSGIRTH CO-OPERATIVE SEED** OAT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED

SOLSGIRTH - MAN.

## McFAYDEN SEEDS

New Crop Fresh Tested

Over fifteen thousand customers last season for McFayden's standard, proven varieties—postpaid at wholesale prices. Investors. Write for McFayden's Seed List before you buy your seeds.

**McFAYDEN SEED CO.** Winnipeg

**BANNER SEED OATS, 1,000 BUSHELS, FROM** new land crop 1925, germination 97%, certificate 55-3554. Also white sweet clover, grade No. 1. Write for prices. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

**GARNET WHEAT, GERMINATION 96%, \$2.50.** Treble barley, germination 93%, 90c. Also quantity Durum at \$1.50. Bags extra. Small and Hammond, Lydiatt, Man. 4-2

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## Seeds and Nursery Stock

REGISTERED FOURTH GENERATION MARQUA wheat, control sample 66-2058, germination 98 in 12 days, \$1.50 bushel. Renfrew wheat, control sample 66-2059, germination 95 in 12 days, \$3.00 a bushel. Mathias Lang, Earle P.O., Alta. 5-5

REGISTERED CROWN FLAX, GOVERNMENT field test purity 99, \$2.50, absolutely clean. R. Brakfield, Venn, Sask. 5-2

GARNET WHEAT, \$2.00 PER BUSHEL. Victory oats, first and second generation, and feed, car lots. Richard Harrison, Oshon, Alta. 5-2

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## AXMINSTER WHEAT

RUST RESISTANT  
HEAVY YIELDER

SAMUEL Lacombe's new hybrid, hard spring wheat, produced for areas liable to rust infection. Now offered to the public for the first time. No need to grow Durum to avoid rust. Axminster is a bread wheat and comes within the standard market grades.

Price \$3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point, sacks extra.

SAMUEL LACOMBE

BIRTLE, MAN.

MINDUM AND KUBANKA  
DURUM WHEAT

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SPECIAL HIGH TEST GERMINATION. SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE LOTS. GET OUR PRICE AND SAMPLES BEFORE BUYING.

KJELLANDER SEED CO. LTD.

Wilcox, Sask.

## MINDUM, DURUM

AND MARQUIS WHEAT, BANNER, VICTORY OATS, AND TWO-ROW BARLEY. ROBT. MacINNIS & CO. LTD., Shamrock Elevator, 454 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

## GARNET WHEAT

Government grade No. 1, test 97. To close out, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks included. W. L. FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED, GERMINATION 97%, No. 1 grade, cleaned, sacked, \$3.00 per bushel. Marquis wheat, from first generation registered seed, field inspected, grade No. 2, germination 97%, cleaned, sacked, \$1.60 per bushel. Samples free. L. C. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta. 3-3

RED BOBS EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, EARLY as Ruby, yields heavy as old Bobs, government test 95%. Seed bought from Seager Wheeler, grown two years on breaking. To members Alberta Pool only, cleaned and sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Reduction on car load. H. E. Robinson, Box 94, Carstairs, Alta. 3-4

RENFREW, 300 BUSHELS, FROM UNIVERSITY seed, field inspected, government certificate 66-3451, grade No. 1, weedless, germination 96% 12 days. Ten to 50 bushels, \$2.25; over 50, \$2.00, Kitchissippi station. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 4-2

RENFREW WHEAT, ALBERTA UNIVERSITY, control sample certificate 66-3949, grade No. 1, germination 98%, 6.3 average over Marquis (Press Bulletin), clean, sacked, \$2.25 bushel; discount large orders. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. Phone 109. 4-3

SELLING—RENFREW AND GARNET SEED, absolutely pure and clean, germination good, Renfrew, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.70 car lot; Garnet, \$2.50, bags extra. John Rosmahel, Viking, Alta. 3-5

SEAGER WHEELER'S DESCRIPTIVE SEED grain catalogue. Send for a copy now. Marquis 10-B wheat, first generation. Owing to frost-damaged grain I am offering a limited supply as general seed, not registered. If interested, apply to Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

QUALITY WHEAT, ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION, government test No. 1, 96% germination four days. A quantity of this early-maturing, heavy-yielding wheat for quick sale. Price \$1.35 per bushel, bags extra. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Sask. 5-2

PURE GARNET WHEAT, WEIGHING pounds per bushel, germination 95% in six days, cleaned, sacked, f.o.b., \$3.00 per bushel. Also Brome grass at eight cents per pound. Sacks extra. Henry Loyts, Lac Vert, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED MARQUIS—the result of 17 years' careful selection. Threshed early, second generation, registered, \$3.75 per bag (two bushels), sealed. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 3-5

FOR SALE—QUANTITY GARNET AND UNIVERSITY 222, government germination test 98 per cent, cleaned at \$2.50 and \$2.00 per bushel respectively. Bags extra. John Milligan, Bon Accord, Alta. 1-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, grown on breaking, extra No. 1, certificate 65-780, pure, field inspected, germination test 98%, Carter disc cleaned. Price \$2.00 bushel, including sacks. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 4-4

GARNET WHEAT, LIMITED QUANTITY, grown under rules of C.R.G. Assn. and passed field inspection by Seed Branch. \$2.50 bushel, in two-bushel bags, free. G. R. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT—IN TWO-BUSHEL SACKS, sealed by a government inspector, only 100 bushels left, so order early. Can ship from Angusville or Foxwarren. Price \$2.50 per bushel. John Swainson, Foxwarren, Man. 4-3

SOLD OUT OF MINDUM. CAN PROCURE some high-yielding Kubanka. Write for information on Arctic and Yellow Blossom sweet clover and Argentine flax. Sample 10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 4-3

GARNET WHEAT FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT Inspector has sealed the bags. Number is 2594. Over 99 9-10 pure, germination 95, \$3.00 per bushel. Andrew Lonseth, Dinmore, Sask. 4-3

PURE RENFREW WHEAT, ALBERTA UNIVERSITY strain, highest yielder, recommended for dry districts, \$2.25 per bushel. H. Kemper, Metiskow, Alta. 4-3

RED FIVE WHEAT, FIRST GENERATION, 26 years selection, 40 bushels per acre last two years, longer straw. Price \$2.10. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 4-5

GARNET WHEAT, FIRST BREAKING, FIELD inspected. Sold under seal and tag of Dominion Seed Branch. Price \$2.25 bushel. Alf. Anderson, Lockwood, Sask. 4-3

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

SELLING—RED BOBS No. 222 SEED WHEAT, grown from university seed, seed grade No. 2, \$2.35 bushel; 5c. off on 20 bushels or over. Roger R. Pierce, Pine Lake, Alta. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, GOVERNMENT TESTED, 98 per cent, cleaned and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Ladefche. D. J. Chisholm, Ladefche, Sask. 4-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 100,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

RENFREW WHEAT, FROM ALBERTA UNIVERSITY seed, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks free. Also limited quantity Garnet wheat. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 3-5

RUST-RESISTING, HEAVY-YIELDING, PURE Mindum wheat, Carter disc cleaned, \$2.00. Garnet, the ideal wheat for summerfallow, \$2.50. D. J. Paterson, Helston, Man. 1-6

GARNET WHEAT, No. 1 QUALITY, THRESHED before rain, seed originally from Government Experimental Station, \$2.50 per bushel. E. J. Taylor, Union Point, Man. 5-2

LOST—AN ORDER FOR MINDUM WHEAT. It was to have been shipped, with draft attached to bill of lading, to Alberta or Saskatchewan. Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—POOL MEMBERS, 400 BUSHELS University 222, Carter disc cleaned, 98% germination, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Route 3, Tofield, Alta. 5-2

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, certificate number 56-4047, government germination test, uncleaned, 87%. A. C. Shoemaker, Woodnorth, Man. 5-2

(UNIVERSITY) RED BOBS 222, GERMINATION, six days, 95%; 12 days, 100%. Price \$1.85 bushel, bags included. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, FROM GOVERNMENT seed, re-cleaned, at \$3.00 per bushel, bags included. Charles Mayell, Congress, Sask. 5-3

QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, CLEANED and sacked. Free samples. Harold Stewart, Lenore, Man. 5-3

BURBANK QUALITY WHEAT, PRICE \$1.60 per bushel, cleaned and bagged. Geo. Caldwell, Cupar, Sask. 5-5

I HAVE 7,000 BUSHELS OF MINDUM WHEAT for sale, 4,000 bushels grown from breaking. If interested, write John Nottbo, Goodlands, Man. 5-2

RENFREW AND UNIVERSITY 222, EMERSON Kleck cleaned, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. C. Edwards, Della, Alta. 2-4

FOR SALE—GARNET WHEAT, \$3.00; RED Bobs 222, \$2.50 per bushel. C. M. Clarke, Rex-smith, Alta. 2-5

RENFREW WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY PURE, grown on breaking. Over ten bushels, \$2.25, small lots, \$2.50. H. H. Walker, North Battleford, Sask. 3-3

PURE EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, CLEANED and sacked, two dollars per bushel. Swan Olson, Provost, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—CAR KUBANKA WHEAT, threshed before any rains. Price reasonable. Keddie Bros., Minto, Man. 4-5

QUALITY WHEAT FOR SALE, \$1.25 BUSHEL, Sample on request. E. Warriner, Carlyle, Sask. 5-2

SMALL CAR MONAD DURUM WHEAT, \$1.50 bushel. Hadland, Woodnorth, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, Jas. Purves, Carleton Place, Sask. 5-3

GARNET WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$2.50 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 5-3

GARNET WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, SACKS extra. Henry A. Friese, Rosthern, Sask. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, CHOICE, \$2.25 PER BUSHEL, R. Mitchell, Glidden, Sask. 4-4

GARNET WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, FREE sample. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask. 2-5

## Oats

## SEED Oats 89c Per Bus.

Banner Victory Gartons 22 Leader Alsman Write for special prices on car lots

Reserve Now the Quantity you Require Our 88 page catalog is free; describes these Oats and other seed stocks. Ask for a copy. —A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd. Seedsmen, Brandon Moose Jaw Saskatoon Edmonton Calgary

BANNER OATS, FROM SECOND GENERATION stock, off new land, grade No. 1, threshed before any rain, bright sample and absolutely free from wild oats or weeds, double cleaned and bagged in three-bushel bags at 90c a bushel, bags free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

LEADER OATS, 2 C.W., THE HEAVY YIELDING oats, cleaned and re-cleaned, almost perfectly free from wild oats and all weed seeds, 75c bushel, sacked; 70c bushel by car load. Apply Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—400 BUSHELS VICTORY OATS, grown from third generation seed on breaking, threshed dry, \$1.00 bushel. John W. Cormack, Rosthern, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN Banner seed oats, grown from registered seed, 65c per bushel, car lots, f.o.b. Bredenbury, Sask. W. Mostman. 4-2

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS, FEED barley, car lots. Send sample, price, germination test to W. E. Tustian, secretary, Cowley U.F.A., Cowley, Alta. 5-3

SELLING—TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, government germination test 97. Price 60c, f.o.b. Kelvington, Sask. Box 36. 4-2

SELLING—TWO CARS CLEAN VICTORY SEED OATS, Sample and germination on request. 60c, f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask. Felix Coppins. 5-2

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300 bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Hedson, Fenner, Alta. 5-8

SELLING—CAR LOT EXTRA ONE FEED oats, price 55c per bushel, f.o.b. Mervin, Sask. John Winton. 5-2

FOR SALE—CAR 2 C.W. OATS, WRITE FOR price and sample. Albert Anderson, Spalding, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR OF BANNER SEED oats. For sample and price, write R. A. Brown, Ethelton, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—6,000 BUSHELS FEED AND SEED oats. Price, sample on request. Laura Schmitt, Shellbrook, Sask. 3-3

CAR LOTS SEED OATS, VICTORY AND Abundance varieties. Samples free. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 3-5

OATS FOR SALE—3 C.W. AND ONE FEED, in car lots. Write or wire for prices. James Patridge, Carleton Place, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD BANNER OATS, 50c per bushel. Sample on request. J. Hutton, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION 96%, 65c bushel. Feed oats, 50c bushel. Percy Trout, Sinituluta, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, WRITE or wire for price. Bert Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—SEED AND FEED OATS, WALTER Greer, Laahburn, Sask. 28-8

## Barley

FOR SALE—60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, beats wild oats every time, government seed certificate. Ten bushels or less, \$1.00 bushel over that, 95 cents bushel; sacks 20 cents v.m. If, Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY TREBI barley, certificate No. 56-471, 80c in bulk, extra. S. Hanson, Dugald, Man. 4-2

100 BUSHELS OF REGISTERED BARLEY, O.A.C. 21, \$1.20 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Miami, Frank Lenton, Miami, Man. 5-3

WANTED—CAR FEED BARLEY. SEND SAMPLE and price. Henry Steinhauer, Burstall, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—HANNCHEN OR BEARLESS barley. W. Dale, Kelstern, Sask. 5-2

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SEED CORN—KILN DRIED—14 KINDS. P.O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 2-5

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FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED, Chicago International winners in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1925, 35 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Club orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta. 2-4

SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD peas, germination 98%, \$2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller and Clemons, Rockyford, Alta. 3-4

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS FOR SALE, \$2.75 PER bushel, bags included. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 4-4

## Flax

NOVELTY FLAX, GUARANTEED PURE AND clean, best yielder, long straw, \$2.75 per bushel, sacked. C. M. Kaufman, Stalwart, Sask. 4-3

FLAX, CLEANED FOR SEED, \$2.50 BUSHEL, High How Farm, Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 4-4

SEED FLAX, \$2.25. SAMPLE, 10c. H. A. Jensen, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-4

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NUMBER ONE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED

Field inspected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision, certificate No. 66-2008.

\$10 per hundred weight. Sample 10 cents.

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ALFALFA will make you money if the right seed is used. Why plant Eastern or Southern seed of inferior hardiness when you can purchase ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM of known hardiness direct from the growers for less money? GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASS'N. BROOKS, ALBERTA

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, government tested, 100% germination, 9c pound; Grimm alfalfa seed, 97% germination, 25c pound. Free of noxious weeds. Orders less than 100 pounds, bags extra. Samples sent on request. W. H. Adams, Compeer, Alta. 5-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, No. 1, \$12 per 100 pounds; No. 2, \$9.00. Brome grass, \$12. Rye grass, \$8.00. Garnet wheat, two bushels, \$6.50. Cotton bags and sacks inclusive. Ship C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 4-5

BROME GRASS SEED, GERMINATION 94, also White Blossom sweet clover seed; both free from noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, seven and nine cents per pound respectively. Fred Heaman, Carman, Man. 4-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, THREE GENERATIONS, from elite stock seed, grade No. 1, hulled and scarified through Ames machine, well cleaned, hardest variety grown, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags included. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 100,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

12,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, government grade No. 1, scarified, no noxious weeds; samples sent; very pure, plump, clean seed, \$10 per 100. C.P.R. or C.N.R. Double sacked free. H. Abieson, East Selkirk, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—No. 1 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, free from noxious weeds, government certificate, 12 cents pound, cash, f.o.b., sacks included. W. A. Braid, Grand View, Man. 5-2

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK and noxious weeds, government tested, grade No. 1, 9c pound, f.o.b. Glenboro. John Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 5-4

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER, GRADE 1, GERMINATION 99%. Sample and price on request. Supply limited. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 5-3

SELLING—GOVERNMENT TESTED, No. 1 Brome grass seed, germination 94%, cleaned and sacked, eight cents per pound. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man. 5-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, THE BEST ALL-ROUND forage crop. Write for free pamphlet on uses and culture. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 5-1

GRIMM ALFALFA, VERY HARDY, 30c POUND, bagged. Orders over \$35 freight prepaid. Government grade 1. A. C. Muir, Ceylon, Ont. 5-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED, 10c; 9c for 1,000 pounds. O.A.C. 21 barley, 70c. D. J. Paterson, Helston, Man. 5-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 98%, 7c pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 5-2

TIMOTHY SEED, 8c POUND, SACKS included. Sample on request. E. H. Snarr, Morris, Man. 5-3

QUALITY ALFALFA SEED, HANSEN'S HARDY varieties, 12-year-old stands, government certified. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 2-5

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GRADE 1, officially tested. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 3-3

BROME AND RYE MIXED, GOVERNMENT tested, 8c, sacked. J. K. L. Friese, Morris, Man. 4-3

## Seeds and Nursery Stock

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## Everbearing Strawberries

Our sturdy, well bred, Michigan grown Champion and Mastodon everbearers may be set early (May 1) and make strawberry growing more easy and certain. These vigorous plants grow rapidly and begin fruiting in 80 to 90 days, with heavy crops in August, September, till hard frosts in October. No need to wait a year for fruit and risk winter killing and spring frosts. Champion is cheapest, heaviest yielder, best flavor, most reliable, but Mastodon gives enormous berries of good flavor. Asiniboine method for successful growing detailed in free catalog mailed to each customer.

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Macdonald rhubarb is Canada's best and most famous pie plant. Large red stalks, need no peeling and only half sugar for ordinary kinds. Best of all. Root divisions, two for \$1.75; 4 for \$3.20; 6 for \$4.25; 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

Sapa and Opata cherry plums, Hansen's two best for prairies: two of each for \$3.25; 3 of each \$4.65; 6 of each \$8.75; 10 of each \$14.00, postpaid.

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SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, hardy acclimated stock, succeeds where other varieties fail, very productive, \$2.25 per 100 plants, postpaid. Monrad Wigen, Wyndel, B.C. 5-2

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUNLAP, \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000. Order now. Alby Dickey, Crandall, Man. 5-3

GLADIOLI AND IRISES—BEAUTIFUL AND easily grown. Free catalog. J. W. Crow, Box 646B, Simcoe, Ont. 5-4

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OVERSTOCKED WITH CARAGANA. PRICES cut in half, 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.50. Evergreen trees, two feet, \$20 per 100. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc. Catalogue mailed free. West End Nurseries, 33 St., Calgary, Alta. 3-3

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WANTED—CAR LOAD GOOD POTATOES. All particulars first letter. G. Mauguley, Meats, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER POTATOES. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask. 5-2

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MACARTNEY MILKING MACHINE, HAND operated, double unit, slightly used, \$75. Also Sharples suction feed cream separator, 350 pounds, in good running order, \$18. Box 37, Viking, Alta. 3-5

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FOR SALE—THREE 14-INCH JOHN DEERE breaker bottoms, two slot stubble bottoms, \$7.50 each. Geo. W. Hone, Abbey, Sask. 5-2

FOR EXCHANGE—24 DOUBLE DISC SHOES for Van Brunt drill, for 24 single disc shoes in good condition. Geo. W. Hone, Abbey, Sask. 5-2

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FOR EXCHANGE—24 DOUBLE DISC SHOES for Van Brunt drill, for 24 single disc shoes in good condition. Geo. W. Hone, Abbey, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STRAW CUTTER, W. Carruthers, Portneuve, Sask. 5-2

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## RHEUMATISM

**THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-  
lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble,  
lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic  
and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal.  
Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial  
Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.**

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

**LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT,  
Winnipeg.**

## SEWING MACHINES, REPAIRS, Etc.

**USED SINGER SEWING MACHINES AND  
other makes from \$10 up. All guaranteed perfect  
stitchers. Write for free list. We ship anywhere.  
Parts and needles for all makes. Singer Branch,  
Dept. G, 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.**

**SEWING MACHINES—SOLD, EXCHANGED  
and repaired. Overhauling and cleaning, \$1.00.  
Don't pay more. Clydebank, 514 Notre Dame  
Ave., Winnipeg.**

**GUARANTEED USED SINGER SEWING MA-  
chines. Gofine & Co., Winnipeg.**

## SOLICITORS—LEGAL

**BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,  
barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors  
for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819  
Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.**

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON,  
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank  
Building, Winnipeg, Man.**

## STAMMERING

**STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED—NEW  
scientific method. References. H. W. Hogue,  
220 McDermot, Winnipeg.**

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**HAVE MARKET FOR LIMITED NUMBER  
of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator shares.  
Highest prices paid. Clifton C. Cross & Co.,  
Regina.**

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL  
bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full  
information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234  
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.**

## STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

**GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 314 NOTRE  
Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all  
makes of range for sale.**

## TANDEM HITCHES

**BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH—ONLY ONE ON  
the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys.  
Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for  
particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta.**

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMISTS, 290 EDMON-  
ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to  
life. All work guaranteed. Raw furs and game  
heads bought.**

**WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME  
East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted.  
Lowest prices in West.**

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,  
Brandon, Man.**

## TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND,  
postpaid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Can-  
necticut, \$2.75; in Spread Leaf, \$3.00; Haubourg or  
Rouge-Queens, \$3.15; Queens or Parfum d'Italie,  
\$3.40; in Spread Leaf, \$3.65; Valgo Brand, \$2.00.  
Richard and Beilveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.**

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

**HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK  
free with one dozen Surkech Invisible, Selflock,  
Swivelled Snare. Three for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50;  
50, \$13. Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man.**

## TYPEWRITERS

**FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT  
Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable  
typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on  
request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and  
carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 20  
C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.**

## WATCH REPAIRS

**MAIL WATCHES FOR ESTIMATE—GUARAN-  
teed repairs; reasonable prices. Johnson and Son,  
Jewellers, 265 Main St., Winnipeg.**

**PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, G.P.R.  
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy  
guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.**

## PRODUCE

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Fowl, over 6 lbs.	24-25c.
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	22-24c.
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	19-20c.
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c.
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	17-18c.
Ducks	25c.
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	26c.
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	24c.
Geese	16c.
Old Roosters	12c.

All Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payments.

**STANDARD PRODUCE CO. 5 Charles St.  
WINNIPEG**

## LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., fat 25c.; 5 to 6 lbs., 19c.; 4 to 5 lbs., 17c.
Chickens, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, not stager
Turkeys, No. 1, over 12 lbs.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg, crates on request.

**PREMIER PRODUCE CO.  
124 ROBINSON ST., WINNIPEG**

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

the action of Premier Bracken, of Mani-  
toba, to prove that reductions in the  
income tax were popular with the agri-  
culturists.

Turning to the tariff, the minister de-  
clared that, while much data had been  
collected by the board there had been  
many diametrically opposed views even  
with respect to single "major" indus-  
tries. "Truthfully it can be said," he  
argued, "that in connection with no  
industry of major importance has the  
whole evidence been brought down.  
When the evidence and the facts have  
been brought down they will be re-  
viewed, and on the evidence submitted,  
and, having regard to the economic con-  
ditions of the country, the government  
will bring down its policies for reduc-  
tion—or increase—and will be prepared,  
as it always has been to abide by its  
decision."

Woodsworth, of Winnipeg (Labor),  
supported the amendment. Young, of  
Weyburn (Liberal), opposed it. The  
latter, however, advocated the abolition  
of section 47, (a) of the Customs Act,  
and contended that, in the future, the  
Dumping Act should not be invoked  
until satisfactory evidence that dump-  
ing actually was being practiced had  
been adduced before the tariff advisory  
board. He instanced the arbitrary  
application of the act under the short-  
lived Meighen government last summer  
with respect to vegetables and fruits.

## Tories to Meet in Winnipeg

On Tuesday, representative Conser-  
vatives, to the number of 40 or so,  
gathered in Ottawa, and decided that  
a national convention to select a per-  
manent leader and evolve policies  
should be held in Winnipeg, on October  
11. Those most prominently mentioned  
in connection with the leadership are  
Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the present incum-  
bent, who is doing fairly well; Hon. R.  
B. Bennett, of Calgary; Hon. Howard  
Ferguson, premier of Ontario; and Hon.  
F. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia.

The estimates for the coming fiscal  
year include an increase of \$2,000,000  
for the Hudson Bay Railway, and an  
item of \$1,000,000 for aerial reconais-  
sance of the Straits and harbor.

The postmaster-general needs 20,000  
mail boxes, and has advertised for ten-  
ders. Already 52 devices of all sorts  
and descriptions are piled in the offices  
of the department, and the postmaster  
is perplexed. No standard box was  
designed, but of one thing the minister  
is determined, and that is that no box  
which swings into the road, and may  
thereby be hit by a passing auto shall  
be accepted. Also the new boxes must  
be thoroughly waterproof.

## Portage la Prairie Mutual

The annual report of the Portage la  
Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance  
Company showed that the company had  
assets of \$1,222,417.15 and liabilities of  
only \$18,288.45. The insurance written  
in 1926 amounted to \$22,152,382 and  
the total insurance in force at the end  
of the year was \$64,655,416.

## Wawanesa Mutual

At the annual meeting of the Wawa-  
nesa Mutual Insurance Company, it was  
shown that during 1926, 2,004 policies  
were issued covering over \$51,000,000  
of insurance. The total amount of in-  
surance in force was over \$125,000,000.  
\$224,310 was paid out for losses which  
was \$25,000 less than in 1925 and less  
than half the losses for 1924. The loss  
per \$100 of insurance carried was under  
18 cents in 1926.

## Sun Life Statement

The Sun Life Assurance Company of  
Canada is not only the biggest life in-  
surance in Canada, but one of the great  
companies in the world. Its assurance  
in force now exceeds one and a quarter  
billions of dollars. The total assets  
are \$345,251,000 and have multiplied  
five times in 12 years. The rate earned  
on the mean invested assets last year  
was 6.69 per cent. Over \$38,000,000  
was paid out during the year in death  
claims, matured endowments, etc.

## Refrigerated Mammoths

The perfectly preserved carcass of a  
mammoth, the Russians report, has re-  
cently been found in Trans-Baikal,  
deep in a frozen bank. It has been  
shipped to the Leningrad Academy of  
Science for further study. This is not  
the first prehistoric veteran whose re-  
frigerated remains have been discovered  
in Arctic Siberia, nor even the first  
shipped on ice to the former Russian  
capital. At least 20 frozen mammoths  
have been inspected in situ by Russian  
scientists, and four woolly rhinoceroses.

Indeed, the region about the mouth  
of the Lena River, and the New Siberia  
Isles in the Arctic Ocean, must once  
have been thickly populated with mam-  
moths. The trade in "fossil ivory"  
brought down from Siberia into China  
is at least a thousand years old, and  
several thousand pairs have been mar-  
keted within the last two hundred years.  
The ancient Chinese traders understood  
them to be the tusks of a giant rat,  
which, they believed, lived in dark caves  
near the Arctic; and a shrewd old  
scientist suggested that the subsoil  
manoeuvres of these gigantic creatures  
might be the cause of earthquakes. The  
first Westerners were little wiser.  
Captain Muller, a Swede, sent to Siberia  
as a prisoner in 1716, wrote of these  
tusks that:

## Some Weird Guessers

"The common opinion of inhabitants  
is that they are real elephant's teeth,  
and have lain buried ever since the  
universal deluge. Some of our coun-  
trymen think it to be the Ebur fossil,  
and consequently a product of the earth.  
... Others again maintain that they  
are the horns of a live huge beast,  
which lives in morasses and subter-  
ean caves, subsisting by the mud and  
working itself by the help of its horns  
through the mire and earth, but when it  
chances to meet sandy ground, the  
sands, rolling after it so close that, by  
reason of its unwieldiness, it cannot  
turn itself again, it sticks fast and  
perishes."

## Stomach Contents Indicate Age

Until within a few decades hopeful  
souls still planned Arctic journeys in  
the expectation of finding some of the  
great beasts still wandering alive over  
the tundras. Modern science insists that  
the last of them died ten or fifteen  
thousand years ago—almost simul-  
taneously with the disappearance of  
the mastodons who once roamed in  
herds over what is now the Eastern  
United States, but it cannot explain  
the mystery of their extinction, nor why  
their relics are so abundant in the re-  
stricted part of Siberia. Those whose  
carcasses are recovered entire are the  
few who plunged into clefts or abysses  
and, struggling, buried themselves in  
snow or ice which persisted through  
the millenniums until some wanton  
freshet, shifting its course, at last re-  
leased them. But the others? Before  
the discovery of the Beresovska mam-  
moth a quarter of a century ago it was  
permissible to suggest a change of  
climate. But the Beresovska animal  
had, in its refrigerated stomach, the  
remains of some 18 species of plants,  
all of which still flourish in the Arctic,  
and when climates change so does the  
vegetation.

## Splendid State of Preservation

This Beresovska monarch, whose care-  
fully preserved remains were for years  
the pride of the St. Petersburg Acad-  
emy, was, except for the missing trunk  
and parts of the head, still frozen  
solid when the scientific expedition sent  
to recover it came upon it. Indeed so  
well preserved was it that Dr. Hertz's  
contemporary diary somewhat dryly  
reports:

"The flesh from under the shoulder,  
fibrous and marbled with fat, is dark  
red and looks as fresh as well-frozen  
beef or horsemeat. It looked so ap-  
pealing that we wondered for some time  
whether we would not taste it. But no  
one would venture to take it into his  
mouth, and horse-flesh was given the  
preference. . . The dogs ate what  
ever mammoth meat we threw them."



# Market News and Notes

## The Wheat Position

During the last two weeks the market has been remarkably steady with little selling pressure. There is a feeling that the surplus of exporting countries will all be wanted. The Australian and Argentina crops were both good, but the market stood up well under the first flush of the movement from those countries. The early shipments from Argentina were not up to expectations as regards quality, and this will necessitate, it is said, larger quantities of hard red for blending purposes than were counted on. The shortage of bread grains in Europe, outside Russia, is estimated at 360,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop and there is a 20 per cent. shortage in the potato crop. Consequently wheat reserves are reported to be low in spite of enormous shipments this fall and winter.

The winter wheat situation in the United States is apparently satisfactory as no reports are forthcoming concerning it. Its condition will, however, soon become a matter of national and world importance and reports regarding it will shortly become regular news features.

## Canadian Wool Exports

According to G. E. O'Brien of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, we get wool of a wonderfully strong staple in our rigorous climate, but the inside feeding necessarily results in some foreign matter such as chaff and seeds getting mixed up with the fleece, and this is objectionable where the product is used in making underwear.

Now we ordinarily think first of the market for wool in Canada—the domestic market. After that we look to exports. On these exports we find that we are able to secure what we consider to be the real pecuniary value of the wool. At least, we may put it in this way—that, seemingly, we can more readily secure a favorable price in England or the United States than we can in Canada, for Canadian wool. The result of this is that, for years, a greater

## Coolidge Vetoes Bill

On Friday, February 25, President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. The effect on wheat markets was instantaneous both in Winnipeg and Chicago. The market was lifted out of the lethargic condition, Winnipeg advancing over one cent and Chicago two cents in a few minutes. The threat of government interference with the grain marketing being removed was immediately a speculative reaction. While the veto was more or less expected, it being considered unconstitutional, it has had, according to reports, the effect of killing all speculative trading since it was passed by Congress.

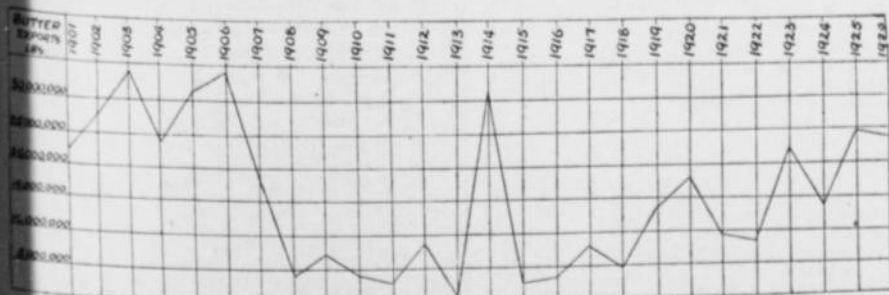
part of the Canadian wool clip has been annually exported than is consumed in Canada by our Canadian mill trade. This condition helps to account for the fact that though Canada produces less wool than she requires for domestic needs, of the million pounds of wool sold through the co-operative since the first of the year, 300,000 pounds have gone to London, Liverpool and Hamburg, and 500,000 pounds to the United States.

## Dairy Exports to U.S.

The effect of the increase of the United States duty on butter from eight to 12 cents per pound last March is shown in the sharp decline of Canada's exportation of that commodity. In the 12 months ended November, 1926, Canada shipped 2,159 hundredweight of butter to the United States, as compared with 39,000 hundredweight in the preceding 12 months. Other dairy products show an increase. Canada's exportation of cheese to the United States in the 12 months ended November totalled 79,000 hundredweight, as compared with 2,300 hundredweight in the preceding year. In spite of the agitation against the importation into the United States of Canadian milk and cream, exports in this commodity to the United States in the year ended November show an increase of 9,271,000 gallons against 8,177,000 gallons.

## How Exports of Canadian Butter have Fluctuated in the Last 26 Years

Canadian butter exports have shown a remarkable course since the first of the century. In 1903 and in 1906 they reached a point that has not since been attained. During the period in which population was increasing rapidly they were at a low ebb. For one year, 1918, they jumped to over 30,000,000 pounds, returning in 1915 to their former low level. In spite of acute yearly fluctuations since there had been an increasing trend. Ontario just about produces her own requirements, exporting and importing some each year. The Western provinces are now on an export basis with a quality of product that shows up well on the Old Country market in competition with Denmark and New Zealand. Of course, considerable amounts of butter are imported into the country each year.



## Liverpool Prices

The Liverpool closing prices on Thursday, February 24, were: March, \$1.33; May, \$1.48.

## Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market Feb. 24, 1927.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	140	1 N.W.C.	190
2 Nor.	135	2 C.W.	186
3 Nor.	127	3 C.W.	167
4 Nor.	116	Rejected	162
5 Nor.	102	Rye	
6 Nor.	90	2 C.W.	100
Feed	83	Futures	
1 Red Durum	122	May wheat	138
2 Red Durum	120	July wheat	136
Oats		Oct. wheat	127
2 C.W.	61	May oats	57
3 C.W.	52	July oats	55
Ex. 1 feed	51	Oct. oats	50
1 feed	49	May barley	71
2 feed	47	July barley	69
Barley		Oct. barley	64
3 C.W.	68	May flax	195
4 C.W.	66	July flax	197
Rejected	63	Oct. flax	199
Feed	62	May rye	103
		July rye	102
		Oct. rye	97

## Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg	Calgary
	Feb. 24	Feb. 24
Steers:		
Choice	\$6.50-\$6.75	\$6.00-\$6.25
Fair to good	5.50-6.25	5.25-5.75
Medium	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00
Common	4.25-4.50	3.00-3.75
Choice feeders	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50
Fair to good	4.50-5.25	4.00-4.80
Choice stockers	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00
Fair to good	3.75-4.75	3.50-4.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.75
Fair to good	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.75
Choice stockers	4.00-4.25	3.50-4.00
Fair to good	3.00-3.75	2.75-3.25
Cows:		
Choice butcher	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.85
Fair to good	3.75-4.50	3.50-4.25
Canners and cutters	2.00-2.75	2.25-3.00
Calves:		
Choice	9.00-11.00	7.00-8.00
Good	6.00-8.00	6.00-6.75
Common	3.00-5.00	3.00-4.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good	6.00-7.50	6.00-9.00
Lambs:		
Fair to good	10.00-11.75	9.00-11.00
Hogs:		
Selects	\$11.82	\$12.21
Thick smooths	10.75	11.10
Heavies	10.25	10.10
Lights	11.00	11.10

## Creamery Mergers

The consolidation of the Caulders Creameries and the Co-operative Creameries of Saskatchewan into one system, recently announced, has been followed by another merger of interest to Western producers. This is the completion of the deal whereby the Crescent Creamery Company of Winnipeg has passed into Eastern hands. The Nesbitt-Thompson interests of Montreal which have large creamery holdings in Eastern Canada have secured control of the latter company. It is reported that the directors of the Crescent Creameries hold a majority of the stock. The price paid is \$125 per share. This price will take effect after payment of the dividend of \$1.50 per share for the quarter ending March 31, 1927.

The production of farm eggs in Canada is estimated at 237,080,399 dozen, valued at over \$66,000,000. Of these Manitoba produced over 16,000,000 dozen, Saskatchewan over 38,000,000 dozen, and Alberta over 28,000,000 dozen, a total for the three provinces of over 83,000,000 dozen, worth about \$20,000,000.

The Peace River country is making progress in grain growing. This year over 3,600,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, has been shipped from points on the E.D. and B.C. Railway, the largest amount ever shipped out in a single season.

In 1926, Alberta had 10,862,460 acres under crops, 2,718,926 acres in summer-fallow, while 559,531 acres of new land was broken up.

Canadian wool production was 17,180,270 pounds last year, an increase over 1925 of 1,627,225 pounds.

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Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Lougheed Building.

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

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WHEAT  
OATS  
BARLEY  
FLAX

We have a limited supply choice Amber Durum and Garnet wheat. Permits issued on Grain for shipment to our terminals.

WILEY, LOW & CO. LIMITED  
FORT WILLIAM

Head Office:  
WINNIPEG

## Size and Paste for Wallpaper

Now that the remodelling and overhauling season is at hand, many of our readers will no doubt be repapering, and perhaps a few suggestions on size and glue for wall paper may be of interest.

First the old paper should be removed down to the plaster, the plaster patched where it is broken, and thin cloth should be pasted over any bad cracks that cannot be filled. Varnished or enameled wall paper can best be removed by wetting it, then going over it hard with sand paper, then wetting it again with hot water. Sometimes it will be necessary to go over it the second time with the sand paper, but once usually is sufficient.

Then the walls and ceiling should be sized, in order better to ensure the adhesiveness of the paste which will be used to apply the paper. All wall surfaces are more or less hard or non-porous, and the use of the glue size presents a surface which will make up for the defects in the wall. It must be understood though, that there is no uniform standard size that can be safely used for all conditions. As in other departments of the trade, there are many patented preparations on the market and some of them are good, especially when the directions are followed.

## Glue Size

For an ordinary plaster wall where the paper has been removed and the wall well rubbed down and washed off, an application of a weak size will make the walls ready for the paper. The glue size is made as follows: Soak half a pound of flake glue in water. The glue is placed in a pot or pail and covered with water. After two hours, the glue which by this time has swelled up and is heavy from the water which it has absorbed or soaked up, is lifted from the vessel which contains it, allowing the surplus water to drop from it, while lifting it, and placed in the glue kettle and boiled over a slow fire. It is stirred while boiling to prevent it being burned on the bottom of the pot. When it is boiled until there are no lumps and it is all one mass of the consistency of heavy molasses, pour it into half a pail of hot water and then stir the whole together. You will then have a size, the strength of which will have to be tested as follows: Place a little of the size between the thumb and forefinger and feel if it is sticky enough to have what is known as "tack." If it is a light weight paper, there is need for only a slight degree of tack or "pull," but if it is a heavy paper, it will have to have more "tack" or "pull." Exact proportions cannot be given because of the varying degree of the strength of glue; but the instructions here given will be found safe.

When the paper is of heavy quality, the size will be improved if it is made

"elastic." This elasticity is effected by the addition of brown sugar or "old fashioned molasses." This addition of molasses gives to the size an additional degree of stickiness and prevents the glue size from becoming a "skin" which some papers having peculiar quality of curling tendency, would pull from the walls. To half a pail of size as above instructed, add about a half pint of molasses while the size is hot.

## Making Paperhangers' Paste

Paperhangers' paste is made of flour and water. And, make no mistake about this, the very best of flour is absolutely necessary for the making of good paste. Never make the mistake of buying cheap flour as it will without doubt prove to be very unsatisfactory.

To make the paste, proceed as follows: Fill two good kettles with water and place on the fire to boil. While waiting for this to boil, the flour for the making of the paste can be prepared as follows: Place about a quart of cold water in a good sized pail, and then pour three and one-half pounds of flour into it, stirring the water while doing so and keep stirring the mass until it is free from lumps. The stirring process is done with a good sized stick, or with the hand, the latter being preferable, as you can feel the lumps and break them up more speedily and better than by any other way. When this part of the job is completed and the condition of the mixture is such that it is just thick enough to stir and no thinner, the hot water will have by this time come to boiling point and is now ready to be added to the mixture. The stick must be used instead of the hands from now on. Before adding the hot water, make sure that it is "boiling hot," and take the kettle of boiling water in the left hand, the stirring stick in the right hand. Then stir the paste with the stick in a circular motion, making sure that the stick is scraping the bottom of the pail while doing so. While thus stirring, pour in the boiling hot water and keep on stirring while pouring and watch the flour. If all directions have been followed, you will find by the time that the pail is three-quarters full the flour has begun to swell into a gelatine-like condition, and when it is all of a transparent-like jelly mixture, and there are no streaks of flour, the pail will be brimful of first-class heavy paste. When this has somewhat cooled and a thin skin formed on top, pour into it enough cold water to cover and set it away to cool off. While it can be used hot, it will be better for use when it is cool.

In very hot weather, it is sometimes necessary to add a preservative to the paste to keep it sweet and from decay. For this purpose add a pinch of alum dissolved in water and stir well into the paste. However, there are some papers the colors of which will be affected by the alum.



## For Indigestion



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## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

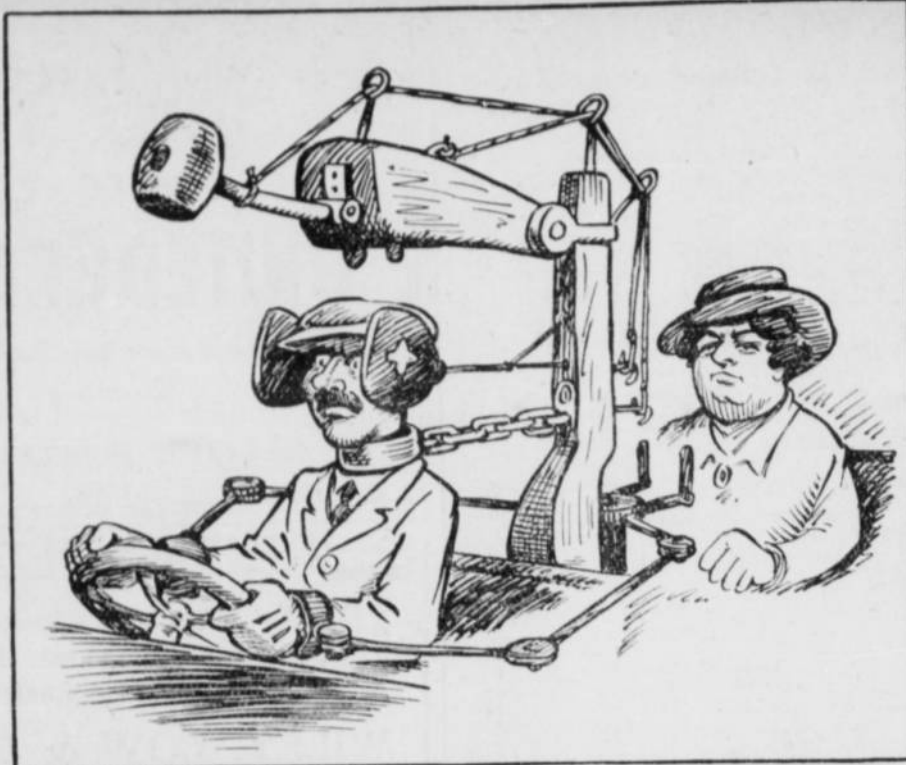
Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Don't Forget

**BETTER FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK**

March 21-26, 1927



Mr. C. I. Knowlton's Silent Mechanical Back Seat Driving Accessory

The back seat driver's troubles are over. They are solved by the ingenious device pictured above. With no expenditure either of voice or temper the action of the man at the wheel are brought under complete control. The blinders prevent him from transferring his attention from the wheel to a passing flapper. Should he disobey the controls the hammer at the end of the beam is released and he is gently tapped into submission. Should he obstinately persist in missing a load of brick or a traction engine at the imminent danger of running over a spring chicken the beam itself is released and he is thereby rendered comatose. Extended experiments have shown conclusively that when most drivers regain consciousness after this experience they are much more docile and tractable. This valuable new accessory, which will fit any make of car, will soon be for sale at all dealers. Mr. Knowlton has already made a submission to the tariff board, claiming ample protection on his invention. What board the drivers will appeal to for protection against its use has not yet been determined.

## SCREENINGS

Motorist: "I'm sorry I ran over your hen. Would a dollar make it right?"

Farmer: "Wall, better make it two. I have a rooster that was mighty fond of that hen and the shock might kill him."

Salesman (instructing lady): "This (pointing to emergency bracket) controls the brake. It is put on quickly in case of an emergency."

Fair Prospective Buyer: "Oh, I see. Something like a kimono!"

A mule and a flivver are said to have met on the highway.

"And what might you be?" asked the mule.

"An automobile," answered the flivver, "and you?"

"I'm a horse," replied the mule. And then they both laughed.

Battered Motorist (waking up): "Where am I? Where am I?"

Nurse: "This is number 116."

Motorist: "Room or cell?"

"I'd like to see something cheap in a straw hat."

"Certainly sir. Try this one on, sir, and the mirror's on your left."

A Chinese taxicab driver sent in the following bill for trips made:

Ten goes,  
Ten comes,  
At .50 a went, \$5.00.

Theatrical Manager—"Your last act was magnificent, Miss De Fleur! Your suffering was almost real."

Leading Lady—"It was. I've got a large nail in my shoe."

Theatrical Manager—"Well, for heaven's sake leave it in until the end of the run!"

The passengers in the big car speeding toward the railroad crossing began arguing whether or not they could beat the train.

"Don't get excited," said the driver, "I can easily make it."

"And I say you can't!" shouted the front-seat passenger. "The train will beat us by 20 seconds."

"Gwan!" said the driver, who kept increasing his speed while the argument continued.

Finally a passenger in the rear seat, who had said nothing so far, remarked as he clutched the sides of the rushing car. "For my part, I don't care a hang who wins this race, but I hope it won't be a tie."

## TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR MARCH 1, 1927

	Page		Page
Editorials	9	HORTICULTURE	
NEWS		Everbearing Strawberries—By George F. Chipman	40
Our Ottawa Letter—By H. E. M. Chisholm	1	Native Grapes	41
Tapering the Tariff—By R. J. Deachman	20	The Dry Farmer's Garden	41
The Western Livestock Union	50	AROUND THE FARM	
Market News	71	An Adventure in Trapping—By Cecil F. Lawrence	25
GENERAL ARTICLES		Charge Batteries at Home—By I. W. Dickerson	34
The Bracken Government's Record—By R. D. Colquette	3	Selecting The Breeding Tom—By Prof. M. C. Herner	34
Their Tractors Pay—By Peter Macdonald	6	Producing Comb Honey	39
Saskatchewan's Grand Old Man—By P. M. Abel	7	Beekeepers Get Busy	39
Picture Page—Gas for Pleasure, Power and Profit	8	Albino Bees	39
The Modern Magic Carpet—By A. C. Emmett	11	Useful Old Cars	43
The Automobile of 1940—By A. Knutt	14	New Sheep Club Policy	63
The Deserted Ontario Village	15	OF INTEREST TO WOMEN	
Two Nuts and a Bolt	16	The Countrywoman	26
An Auto Honeymoon	19	Discussion of Home Problems	26
U.S. and Central America	21	Household Discoveries	27
Lloyd George and Liberal Party	24	The Stay-at-Home Club—By Anna Stevens	28
Car Accessories—Past and Present—By A. W. Miller	42	A St. Patrick's Party—By Eleanor Arden	29
Gasoline from Soft Coal	43	Uses for Sour Milk—By The Country Cook	30
FICTION		Favorite House Plants	31
The Men of Kildonan—By J. H. McCulloch (serial)	4	Co-operative Cooking—By Marilla R. Whitmore	33
The Heart of Richard Verrell—By Bruce Graeme (serial concluded)	53	Fashions	48
		Radio—By D. R. P. Coats	44
		The Children's Page—The Doo Dads	64



## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision. Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia, Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse REASONABLE RATES Comfortable and Cheerful Environment Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs Sanatorium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The doctor had just been visiting an Irish patient, and as the man's wife was showing him out he said to her, "Your husband's not so well to-day, Mrs. Maloney. Is he sticking to the simple diet I prescribed?"

"He is not, sorr," came the reply. "He says he'll not be after starvin' himself to death just for the sake of livin' a few years longer."

"The Lord helps him Who helps himself," Said Willie reaching For the shelf, On which ma keeps Her nice red jelly. But if ma sees him Lord help Willie!

"What is your favorite flower?" "I don't want to seem cold and sentimental," answered Farmer Corb tossel, "but there's nothin' that cheers me up like a good, healthy potato blossom."

"I have only one request to make," groaned the college man who had come to work in the harvest.

"What is that, Mr. Smart?" returned the farmer.

"Please let me stay in bed long enough for the lamp chimney to cool off."

Valet—"Your bawth is ready, sir."

"Aw, I say, Hawkins, take the bawth for me—and, Hawkins, make it a cold plunge!"

Attendant—"There's a man outside who wants to know if any of the patients have escaped lately."

Director of the Asylum—"Why does he ask?"

Attendant—"He says someone has run away with his wife."

Little Johnnie, seeing his mother so pleasantly to the minister passing enquired, "Who's that, mother?"

"That's the man who married me, dear," she replied.

"Then if that's the man who married you," said Johnnie, "what the thunder is pa doing at our house?"

"Dear Miss: You write me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention to what his father says—he can't handle him."

"Yes," said the tall man, "I had had many disappointments, but none stands out like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"Some terrible shock that fixed itself indelibly in your memory, I suppose."

"Exactly," said the tall man. "I had crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."

"Let's see," said the chatty man, "your brother went abroad on a fellow ship, didn't he?"

"No," was the reply, "it was a cattle ship."